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HITCHCOCK MOVE FOR COALITION ON TREATY REPULSED

Nebraska Senator Makes Statement in Which He Hints at Secret Foreign Aims—Administration Forces Are to Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration senators will meet in caucus today to work out plans for conducting their fight on the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, moves, on Monday, to bring the Versailles compact once more before the United States Senate for ratification. The caucus of Democratic senators was called by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader, after his return from Nebraska two days ago. The main purpose of today's meeting is to ascertain the actual state of sentiment among the Administration forces before the leaders step out and take charge of the situation on the floor.

All Democratic senators were invited to participate, but Senator Hitchcock stated that the conference was only for those friendly to ratification. At today's conference the acting minority leader will seek, it was learned, to get the backing of sufficient Democrats on a program which will include a modification of Article X, on which Senator Lodge stood out prior to the breaking up of the bipartisan conference.

Democrats Who Will Not Be Bound

While Senator Hitchcock is trying to rally the Administration forces in such a way as will give him the balance of power if the Lodge program is not sufficiently modified to meet the views of the President, a large number of Democrats will go into the caucus with a determination not to be bound to any specific line of action on the floor. Many of these will urge that the agreements reached by the bi-partisan conference be taken as they stand, and, if the Republicans refuse to modify the Lodge program on such vital points as Article X and the Monroe Doctrine, these Democrats are inclined to yield to the imperative need for ratifying the Treaty. Senator Hitchcock and his immediate followers are watching the White House, and it appears as if they were still inclined to seek assurances from President Wilson before agreeing to the program which the Republican leaders submit.

In outlining the situation, yesterday, the Nebraska Senator hinted that he had no reason to believe that the President had changed his views on the Lodge reservations.

As the situation stands, only 42 Democratic senators are disposed to favor ratification, that is, one less than was originally counted on. Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, intimated that his attitude would be one of opposition to ratification.

Hitchcock Statement

Senator Hitchcock said: "Since returning from the west I have not been in direct communication with the President, but I have been able to get at his ideas. I do not think that there has been much change in the President's attitude. Not to exceed 43 Democrats will be for ratification, providing there is some measurable modification of the Lodge reservations. I have received information that takes one Senator out of the list. If the Senator does not assent to acceptance of the Lodge reservations and if the Republicans will not take measurable modification of them, there is no change in the situation. Six Democrats have heretofore voted for ratification with the Lodge reservations, and, if 35 Republicans now vote for ratification, it will still require 29 Democrats. That number of Democrats cannot be had, unless there are modifications. I am not informed of Senator Lodge's plans, whether he intends to bring in the Treaty with the reservations as adopted by the Senate, or whether those framed in the bi-partisan conference. I consider that the only really significant change made by the bi-partisan conference was in the preamble.

Secret Aims Intimated

"I have been wondering whether it might have occurred to anybody in the controversy over Article X that Great Britain and France would be willing to have us make a reservation that would leave the American pledge under Article X as weak as possible, in order that it should not interfere with their taking further territory that has not thus far been assigned to them. The pledge by America to be obligated to respect the existing territorial integrity of nations might interfere with their taking other territories that perhaps they would like to take; but, if we decline to make that pledge, then, Great Britain, France, and Italy, which are now standing very closely united, might consider themselves at liberty to proceed with any other territorial disturbances in which they might be interested. The President was the author of Article X and it has been, perhaps, his largest interest in the League."

A maneuver executed by Mr. Hitchcock yesterday, whereby he sought to get a coalition between the Democrats and the mild reservation senators on the Republican side, was completely

repulsed. The latter group determined to work for party solidarity and to give Mr. Lodge the benefit of their support, not only in the initial parliamentary stages, but also in getting reservations adopted in the Senate. Rumors that David Lloyd George, the British Premier, had intimated to United States senators the willingness of Great Britain to accept reservations were "poo-pooed" by the very senators to whom he was supposed to have sent his communication. What really happened was quite different. Viscount Grey was informed of the attitude of his government, and time and again gave the true facts to Republican and Democratic leaders. It is not known whether he submitted the same information to the State Department.

BRITISH LABOR MEN ADVOCATE LEAGUE

Prominent Radical and Conservative Leaders Sign Manifesto Issued in Connection With New League of Nations Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to information received by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, 33 British Labor leaders, including prominent radicals as well as conservatives, have signed a manifesto in support of the League of Nations. The alliance says that the manifesto was issued in connection with the new organization, the League of Nations Union, which aims to get the British masses behind the league, in order to instruct and unite all sections of public opinion, both among manual workers and brain workers, and also to serve as a national channel for putting forward such amendments as time may prove necessary in the league.

The signatories include Arthur Henderson, J. H. Thomas, Robert Smilie, J. R. Clynes, C. W. Bowerman, Philip Snowden, William Adamson, G. H. Stuart-Bunning, Ramsay MacDonald, and 24 others.

Prevention of War the Aim

The manifesto says that the war's great cost in men and money, could have been avoided by a League of Nations. Unsettled questions in eastern Europe and the Near East might provoke another and greater war which would mean destruction of European civilization, industry, and standards of living. Such a prospect must be prepared for by various armaments, than ever, or prevented. The first alternative was unthinkable, prevention only remained, and prevention by a league to enforce peace was the only way. World problems of finance, industry, and food could be successfully met only by pooling resources of all nations for the industrial recovery of the world. It was vain to raise the standard of living in one nation if it remained low in another, for it was the main factor in production cost. For this, international machinery amongst the governments of the nations was absolutely necessary, and the League through its international Labor office should supply this need.

Supplement to International

The League would supplement, not supplant, the Labor international. It would do among the governments what the international was trying to do in the industrial world. The more powerfully Labor supported and was represented in the League, the more they could help each other.

The League was the greatest experiment ever tried on the earth, and it could succeed only if it was a real league of peoples, not merely a league of governments. Every individual should take an instructed and active interest until he could say, "This is my League through which I bring my influence to bear on international politics to insure peace and to prevent war." It could succeed only if all sections of public opinion were firmly united behind it in the determination that it should succeed.

The League of Nations should therefore be supported by every man and woman who had at heart the insuring of peace, the preventing of a new and greater war, the industrial recovery of Europe, the improvements of the standard of living, the continuation of civilization and the progress of humanity.

ESTHONIA-SOVIET PEACE TERMS STATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Besides the recent summary of the main points in the treaty of peace between Estonia and the Russian Soviet Government, the State Department is informed that an appendix to the treaty provides that Estonia shall not be required to assume any part of Russia's pre-war debt. A payment of 5,000,000 rubles is to be made in gold to Estonia by the Soviet, and it is reported that Estonia will enter into commercial relations with the Soviet at once.

BANANA PRICES LOWER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The price being paid locally for bananas has fallen to £10 per 100 bunches. It is stated in some quarters that one cause of this is the shipment that is said to have been taking place of immature fruit, lowering the reputation of Jamaica fruit abroad.

OFFICIALS DIFFER ON SEDITION LAWS

Attorney-General of New York Favors More Legislation—United States Attorney at Philadelphia Is Opposed to It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General of New York, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee yesterday to advocate passage of additional "anti-sedition" legislation, and Francis Fisher Kane, United States Attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, opposed it.

Mr. Newton said that until last summer no one realized the danger of the radical situation. The Communist Party was not formed until September and a similar party a month later, yet the growth in New York had been remarkable. In New York City, he estimated, there were between 300,000 and 500,000 persons who desired to overthrow the government by force. There were more than 400 in Buffalo, New York, 50 or 60 of whom had been indicted.

"Is the fact that there are so many persons holding these views due to their isolation from ordinary American conditions, and have Americans failed to give them what they wanted?" Mr. Newton was asked by a member of the committee.

Radicals Largely Aliens

The witness said that the persons affected were largely foreigners, largely aliens, but men who had become citizens and knew something of American law were working with them to overthrow the government. He was in favor of legislation providing for the revocation of citizenship of such persons.

"What remedy do you propose for the removal of the desire in so large a number of persons to overthrow this government?" asked Warren Gard (D.), Representative from Ohio.

The Attorney-General of New York found some difficulty in understanding what Mr. Gard meant. The Representative amplified his question by asking how he would undertake to change the sentiment of these persons who cherished such hatred of the United States.

"Education," replied Mr. Newton. He particularized by saying, "Teaching the benefits of this country as much as its overthrow is being taught now." He asserted that children were now met at the school doors with primers in all languages teaching disloyalty, and that they took home this sentiment to their parents. The witness was asked if he advocated putting the 300,000 or 400,000 radicals in jail. He said he did not, except in the cases of the more radical ones. He said that what he wanted to do was to stop the propaganda. "Has there been any cessation since there have been prosecutions?" asked Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the committee.

Statements Moderated

"Speakers have moderated their statements."

"How about printed matter?" "Some is better, some worse. It has had no effect on The Revolutionary Age, but one of the editors of that publication was convicted yesterday. In his defense he invited conviction and he was accommodated."

Mr. Newton said that there had been between 70 and 80 official headquarters in New York City, that there was plenty of money and that the rooms were bulging with literature. Notice had been given to landlords, however, by federal authorities, and many had moved and were hard to find. One of the reasons why he insisted that there should be additional federal legislation was because there was now testimony in Chicago needed to indict and convict persons in New York, and they could not get it.

The witness read copious extracts from the Communist manifesto, from the testimony of indicted persons, from the testimony of indicted persons.

Repression Depreciated

Mr. Kane, who recently resigned as district attorney at Philadelphia because he differed from A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in his attitude toward radicalism, said that his resignation had not been accepted, but that he was speaking solely as a private citizen. He was not opposed to the enactment of federal legislation on the subject of anarchy or sedition if it was necessary, but he thought there was all the law that was necessary in sections 4 and 6 of the penal code and in the judicial code. He was of the opinion that there was more talk than real danger in Bolshevism in this country, and he deprecated unnecessary legislative action as tending to suppress freedom of speech and action.

"As long as Americans remain true to their traditions of liberty, and resolve not to repress the freedom of discussion of political and economic questions, we need have no fear of revolution," he said. "A drastic anti-sedition law in time of peace breeds suspicion."

He did not believe there was a conspiracy afoot to overthrow the Government of the United States, and, considering the population of the country, he said, he thought the number of actual outrages committed since the armistice was very small.

"Not more laws, but fewer, with a just enforcement of those which we now have, is what the country needs," declared Mr. Kane.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE SEVERELY CURTAILED

Owing to the weather conditions during the past few days, telegraph service has been severely curtailed. The cablegrams, therefore, due to The Christian Science Monitor have not been delivered, it having been found impossible to get them through from North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

CAMPAIGN PLANS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Federation to Act on Candidates According to Their Records—Railroad Men and Farmers Want Workers in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The political situation was discussed and a tentative plan outlined for the part which Labor is to play in the approaching presidential campaign, at a conference held by the executive council and the heads of all departments of the American Federation of Labor at the headquarters here yesterday.

True to the policy of Samuel Gompers, there was no talk of separate party action, but a great deal of what Labor could do at the polls by voting for candidates who would truly represent it and support the issues to which Labor was committed. Men who are now in public life and who wished to be continued in office were weighed and those who were found wanting, according to the standards of organized Labor, will have a hard fight to overcome its opposition. In reaching a decision in regard to the senators and representatives in Congress, their votes on important measures especially affecting Labor were analyzed.

Attitude on Railroad Legislation

This includes their attitude on railroad legislation. The American Federation of Labor has consistently maintained its opposition to the Cummins and Esch bills on one side and to the Plumb plan on the other, although the affiliated brotherhoods have had a decided leaning toward the Plumb program. What the American Federation of Labor under the guidance of Mr. Gompers has sought to bring about is an extended guardianship of the railroads by the government until the whole program of private and government ownership as a peace-time proposition can be worked out.

Anti-sedition legislation, which has had so large a place on the congressional program, has been considered an attempt to forge an instrument for the control of Labor in suppressing free speech and curtailing freedom of action rather than an effort to put down attempted political revolution. Various economic, industrial, and financial measures that have been before Congress will be reviewed and the action of congressmen noted. When the list of congressmen and their positions is complete the federation may publish it. At any rate it will plan to take an active part in the campaign and will send its own workers into the different districts to work for the defeat of those to whom they are opposed.

Workers in Congress Urged

In addition to this evidence of Labor's political alertness, the railroad unions and that branch of organized farmers sympathetic with their aims is publishing with Labor, in the organ of the Plumb Plan League, an editorial in which it is urged that farmers and workers should elect Congress instead of the bankers, lawyers, "trust barons" and mine operators now composing that body, asserting that there are nearly 90,000,000 wage-earners in the country with no direct representation. They claim that the representation should be at least 200 farmers and workers in Congress.

"The place to strike," it is pointed out, "is in the primaries. In a Republican district a man should be nominated who can be relied upon to oppose the things that privilege wants. In a Democratic district, a Democrat should be nominated who will oppose the same thing. Labor and farmers have the votes. They need only mobilize these votes for results. They should begin now. After the primaries it will be too late."

ZEMSTVOS STILL HOLD VLADIVOSTOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. W. S. Graves, commanding United States troops in Siberia, yesterday cabled a brief report on the situation. Vladivostok, he says, is still under control of the Zemstvos, which were responsible for the revolution in eastern Siberia. From this report it is assumed here that the Bolsheviks as yet have not obtained control of this territory. Major-General Graves said that order was being maintained and the situation generally was unchanged. The date of the next embarkation of United States troops was not stated.

STATUS IN TESCHEN, SILESIA

WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)—The inter-allied plebiscite commission took over all the Administration services in Teschen, Silesia, on February 3.

BRITISH COMMENT ON ALLIED DEMAND

Press Expresses Divergent Views as to Advisability of Insisting Upon the Extradition of the Former Kaiser, William II

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—While Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, and the members of his Cabinet are going over the draft of the second note to Holland, reiterating the demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser, William II, today the British press is expressing divergent views as to the advisability of insisting upon the deposition of the Emperor's extradition.

The Liberal papers are opposed to pressing the demands upon Holland, asserting that a collapse of the German Government which might follow would lead to grave consequences. Other papers urge that the government stand firm in the demand for surrender, declaring that it constitutes a test case for observance of the entire Treaty. The Evening Standard declares there are two important reasons why the Allies should not change their position:

First, that it is essential that the demand be pressed if the international laws of war are to be upheld and Secondly, that it constitutes a test case and that if the Allies weaken there can be no hope of other clauses of the Treaty being fulfilled.

Opinion of Manchester Guardian

The Manchester Guardian takes an opposite view. Unless it is the desire to destroy whatever remains of German stability, the paper asserts, it is folly to push the demands unless they are modified. It recommends that the Germans be permitted to organize the trials themselves.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Manchester Guardian, discussing the return to Berlin of Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation in Paris, and the complication which has arisen over the extradition of German "war criminals," suggests as a possible issue of the dilemma, a trial by "the permanent court of international justice," provided for in Article XIV of the Peace Treaty or by a court internationally established at The Hague.

The Daily Chronicle regrets that the Allies have thrown away a powerful lever for the exertion of pressure on Germany in permitting German prisoners in France to be repatriated.

The Westminster Gazette

The Westminster Gazette in commenting on the "German dilemma" says:

"Now that the list is definitely known to include the names of von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, there is no difficulty in seeing that it puts the German Government in an impossible position. Whether or not its officials in mass have declared they will do nothing to secure the arrests of the generals and officers called for by the entente, a breakdown of the official machinery upon such pressure is morally certain."

"No civilized community with national memories, however defeated, could conceivably proceed on the demands of conquerors to hunt down, seize and hand over its most famous generals for trial on charges which might conceivably lead to their execution. Everywhere there would be passive resistance among the people, if not among the police. The demand can be enforced only by military action of an overwhelming kind."

The Evening News says: "It is perfectly clear that if the Allies submitted to the German proposal the rest of the Treaty would become waste paper. It appears that Germany still believes she is not conquered; in that case, she must be convinced of her errors."

"We made the Treaty and made her sign it. There must be no dilly-dallying. There is only one thing the German can understand—compulsion. Compulsion, therefore, it must be."

Statement by German Chancellor

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Gustave Bauer, the German Chancellor, in a statement to the press, according to a Berlin wireless message received here, said:

"Germany finds herself in a critical position similar to that when confronted with the question whether she would sign the Peace Treaty or not. Then, as now, the government tried to reject the so-called clauses of honor."

"A majority of the Assembly voted in favor of signing the Treaty on June 22, 1919, presuming that these clauses would not become effective. Their efforts were unsuccessful and under pressure of the threatened occupation of Germany they resolved to accept the Treaty in its entirety."

"There was no lack of a sense of national honor. It was known that France longed for an opportunity for her troops to enter Germany for the purpose of separating the north and the south. It was an act of self-preservation that we did not hesitate to sign."

"Meanwhile we left no stone unturned to procure a satisfactory solution of the question relating to the handing over of the persons demanded, and we have done our utmost to convince the entente that we are expected to do what no government, though animated by the best good will, could comply with. In a discussion with the representatives of the entente, our

standpoint was fully appreciated by America and Japan and by England's official representatives, but not by the official representatives of France.

"We tried to get the list and the charges against those named before the ratification of the Peace Treaty, so that we ourselves might take proceedings against them. Our request was refused and our attempt to establish a state court was frustrated."

"Our standpoint was explained in the note of January 25, and we again emphasize it. But we shall strictly avoid any provocation."

"For this reason the government regrets that Baron von Lersner refused to forward the entente note. In any such action the interests of the whole nation must be decisive, and not the honor of a single individual."

German Government's Statement

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—A statement issued by the government concerning the demand for the extradition of the "war culprits," says: "The Imperial Government at today's session dealt with the situation created by the extradition note and list and the refusal of Baron von Lersner to accept the document."

"The deliberations, which took place on the basis of the list, which had unofficially become known, resulted in a full and unanimous agreement that the standpoint, expressed by the German note delivered at Paris on January 25 and since published, is, in all circumstances, to be maintained."

"At the signing of the Peace Treaty the Imperial Government left no doubt that compliance with the demand for extradition was impossible. This conviction, which it shares with an overwhelming majority of the German people, without distinction as to party, will guide it in any further measures and negotiations which may become necessary."

Statements by Gustave Noske

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The following statement by Gustave Noske, the German Minister of National Defense, is published here:

"The surrender of these men is virtually impossible, turn it how you will. This demand is an act of revenge, worse than Shylock's. Suppose I succeeded in getting the men arrested. Do you think the train taking them to France would be allowed to cross the frontier? And if a crowd held up that train, do you imagine that I could order Germans shot down so that other Germans should be handed over to the revenge of their enemies? The government might resign, but what party could take its place?"

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—"Preserve all your dignity," is an added statement issued by the Minister of Defense, Gustave Noske, with regard to the demands of the Allies for the extradition of Germans desired for war crimes.

"As great as is the excitement of the population on account of the entente governments' extradition demands," says Mr. Noske, "the expectation must be expressed that the requisite dignity will be preserved by every one, and that all molestation of members of foreign missions and of military commissions be refrained from, so that I may not be obliged to take more drastic protective measures."

Declaration by Prussian Official

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—A declaration was read by the Prussian Minister of the Interior at a public sitting today of the Imperial Council. It said:

"The council shares with the German people its indignation at the entente's demands and the Imperial Government declares that they cannot be fulfilled. The council appeals against this indignity inflicted upon the German people to the world's sense of justice."

Alluding to this declaration, Dr. Edward David, Minister without portfolio, said there was complete unanimity among all German communities that the demand of the entente powers could not be fulfilled by any German Government which also fitted in with the German Government's policy.

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though a serious situation was undoubtedly arisen, quite unprecedented in the history of the Lancashire trade, nevertheless it is confidently believed that there is no cause for anxiety.

Reexportation at a Profit

Thus, T. W. Cook, former president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is quoted by The Daily Mail as saying that the stocks of American cotton on hand would carry on the trade for a considerable time. He pointed out the recent reexportation of cotton to the United States at a profit to the shipper as showing that the Liverpool market was now the cheapest in the world; and he declared also that although the low exchange was against the importer, it favored exports of finished goods, which, he said, undersold the American product in American markets.

A less hopeful view is taken, however, by Sir Charles Macara, former president of the Master Cotton Spinners Association, in an interview with the same newspaper, in which he says that the problem is not so simple as it appears. "If imports are stopped for a considerable time, the cotton industry must also cease," he asserts. "The government ought to move energetically."

Lack of Full Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—Although the reported restriction on importation of cotton into England has somewhat disturbed the market here, and many prominent cotton men locally, if not all of them, lack information as to the exact situation, it is the belief, apparently, among those not definitely informed that the report is untrue.

Some cotton men also hold that although cotton must necessarily be in demand in Great Britain and other European countries, it might be much better for the world as a whole if those European countries would restrict imports as much as possible, in order that the debts owed to this country might not increase further, and the exchange situation become still less satisfactory.

MORE COMMENT ON SOCIALISTS' TRIAL

Testimony of Insult to Flag Is Discredited and Speaker of Assembly Is Charged With Sordid Use of That Emblem

Further editorial comment on the conduct of the hearing of the suspended Socialist assemblymen of New York follows:

The New York Evening World

It is now charged that Assemblyman Solomon desecrated the flag in 1917. Such an allegation would have been admissible in Assembly proceedings in 1917, in the election campaign of 1919, or even in a bill of particulars against Solomon as an individual in the present session. It does not justify Sweet's blanket indictment of all the representatives of a political party.

The evidence against Solomon is not well substantiated. The evidence that Sweet is desecrating the principles for which the flag stands is unimpeachable. Sweet desecrates the flag by using it as a drapery for his sordid political ambitions.

The New York Globe

The evidence is none too well established that Assemblyman Solomon spat on the flag and told recruiting officers to stand in the gutter. It rests on the testimony of one 17-year-old girl, and Solomon has made a categorical denial of both accusations. If no other witnesses can be found to sustain her word, her story can be dismissed as negligible, for the conduct charged would have caused more or less of a sensation in any district. But even supposing it is true, it seems little relevant to the case. An insult to the flag is a crime that can be punished by the courts, and should be punished by them.

The State Constitution gives the Assembly the legal right to inquire into the qualifications of members and refuse to seat them if they are found ineligible. Precedent has confined such inquiries to electoral disputes, but there is nothing in the law to withhold Speaker Sweet from extending the jurisdiction of the House to other matters. The majority caucus can, if it likes, get together and throw out minorities and independents at once. But let the majority try it; its term of power will be brief. It may be the law should be changed, but, judging from general comment on the proceedings at Albany, the voters are likely to pass a verdict that will render similar tactics out of the question for a long time to come.

TWO VACANCIES FILLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Henry C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia, was nominated yesterday by President Wilson as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed James J. Harlan, whose term has expired.

Louis Titus, an attorney of San Francisco, was nominated to be a member of the Shipping Board. He succeeds Henry M. Robinson, who resigned last year.

TRADE TREATY APPROVED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Japanese Minister notified the Foreign Office on Thursday that Japan had approved the proposal made by the Argentine Government to all nations in October last that treaties be negotiated for free interchange throughout the world of articles of prime necessity, in order to reduce the cost of living. Japan is the third nation to approve the project, the others being Italy and Paraguay.

EUROPE'S NEED TO RETURN TO WORK

This She Can Do, Says Frank A. Vanderlip, Only With Aid of United States—Credits in Food and Raw Materials Urged

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York.—Frank A. Vanderlip, who, nine months ago, called attention to Europe's serious economic decline, declared in a copy-righted statement to the United Press yesterday that the foreign exchange situation can be righted and Europe can be put on her feet if the Europeans will go back to work. But Europe can only do this, he said, if the United States will supply her with food and raw materials. The former head of the National City Bank added that the United States can easily undertake the work of rehabilitation. The first step, he said, was the most important, though it need not be a large one.

"A billion dollars will go a very long way," Mr. Vanderlip stated, "in starting Europe on the way to production. But it must be \$1,000,000,000 spent for food and raw materials. It must not be \$1,000,000,000 spent on any financial rehabilitation."

Economic Life Disorganized

"This is the first move necessary to help the exchange rates recovery. The present decline in exchange tends now to halt our exports. It is conceivable the halt might occur very sharply. To a considerable extent ships are now going to Europe without full cargoes. Last year we exported \$3,000,000,000 worth of goods, and the trade balance in our favor was \$4,000,000,000. In previous years a trade balance of \$600,000,000 for us was about the top figure. These figures indicate that if the halting of our exports goes far enough it will result in a jar that will pile up cotton, agricultural products, and, to some extent, manufactured goods. I do not believe such a situation would result in any serious unemployment for us. There might be some thrown out of work while a process of readjustment went on, but very little hardship would follow. Our consuming capacity is greatly in excess of our present consumption."

"The situation now facing us means that the people on the other side are unable to pay for what they vitally need, and their economic life has become disorganized. Economic disorganization in Europe must have an unfavorable influence on our own affairs. If over there political disorders occurred, they would affect our thoughts here. Just as we have quite considerable sympathy for the people of Russia, so might there be a body sympathetic to any political disorders in Europe. An increase in radical thought in America would be engendered by radical political movements in Europe. The present situation is causing idleness and hunger among the Europeans and those are the two principal factors in developing political unrest."

Europe Must Produce More

"The cure is for Europe to produce more so that Europe can pay for what it must import. But, it is hardly to the point to insist that Europe must go to work and stop at that. Certainly Europe must work, but it must have something to work on and raw materials to work with, and in the meantime it must have food to support the people. Just now, the people of Austria and other central European countries are exhausted and dying of starvation."

"I doubt the wisdom of our government's granting more credits to Europe. At the same time the credits that are needed must run for too long a term to make it feasible for banks to make the grants. Besides, our banks have expanded their credit facilities for domestic requirements to quite as high a point as is safe. That means the credit should come from our investment funds, which have been largely dissipated in the recent past by our flotations of new companies. We have great demands for domestic promotions and for such work as rehabilitating our railroads, which are now in need of good cars. Nevertheless, we can at the same time assist Europe. We can expand our lending ability very much by practicing economy and stopping the present craze for extravagance."

Intimate International Relations

"But our investors are not disposed to adventure in foreign securities. They can get very high returns from domestic securities, and they lack understanding and experience in foreign securities. Such investments as they have made abroad haven't been altogether happy in some instances. The remedy can only come with a realization by our people of Europe's extreme need; of our own intimate connection with European affairs; and of the reaction on us of any economic breakdown in European countries."

"In investing our funds to help Europe's recovery, the idea would not be for European governments to float loans here as they did during the war. The task is one primarily for financiers. There should be a consortium of bankers—representing the principal lending countries; that is, those who have a surplus of food and raw materials. This consortium of bankers would study the European industrial situation and ration such credits as it could grant. It would extend credits solely with a view of starting industries and keeping people from starving. The credits should be extended only in the form of food and raw materials. The consortium of bankers would sell to American investors obligations secured by a mortgage or other security of the European factories getting raw materials, and also secured by the government of the European country accepting the goods from America. This government

guarantee might be in the form of a prior lien over all outstanding government loans.

Some Bright Spots

"The degree of safety of these obligations would be high if the credits granted to Europe were on a comprehensive scale and left no areas helpless. There could be no complete safety for such investments, however, as long as there were great political districts left in want and the people in idleness. Want and idleness are apt to lead to political revolution."

"While the facts are pessimistic, there are some bright spots: England has done marvelously in getting its industries started. Belgium, too, has done very well. But elsewhere the revival is not sufficient to warrant optimism. In some places only 20 per cent of industrial revival has occurred. Nevertheless, once a start is made in helping Europe by the United States, the situation should become much brighter. The only possible solution is in our hands. Russia cannot give immediate help. She has no raw materials on hand, and her disorganized railway system makes transportation very difficult."

Of No Use to Cancel Debts

"It would do no good for us to cancel the debts Europe owes us, for what Europe needs is the food and raw materials we can supply."

"The present situation was evident a year ago. But the people who made the Peace Treaty paid no attention to economic data. They did not understand the complicated theory of modern industry. They had not taken into consideration the fact that the population of Europe under the influence of an industrial age had grown to far larger numbers than Europe's fields can feed."

"But with it all we can save Europe. We can do it if we stop our wild extravagance, comprehend the seriousness of the situation, and decide it is time for us to help our neighbors. Then we shall have the world at our feet in gratitude."

COMMENT IN "EPOCA" ON GLASS STATEMENT

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The United States is assailed in no measured terms by the "Epoca," which today prints a lengthy comment on the statement by Carter Glass, former Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, relative to further credits to European countries.

"Secretary Glass," the newspaper says, "does not take into consideration the fact that America did not participate in the war until western Europe was out of danger, and that the United States took good care that Germany should not be excessively trampled upon and impoverished, she being an excellent American client. With the exception of the western part of Europe, the so-called 'people's peace' seems to be a prelude to new slaughter. Confronted with this situation, Europe is asked to disarm completely while America plans the augmentation of her fleet by spending \$1,000,000,000 annually. Is disarmament possible when Russian Bolshevism, originally anti-militarist, has transformed itself into a ferociously aggressive power?"

"Russia is in league with Germany, which is organizing an army for the former, hoping to overturn the Peace of Versailles and destruction of the Polish Republic would be a spark that would kindle a new fire which would reduce the Treaty to ashes. Therefore, disarmament is possible if Russia is the first to do so, and why not the United States?"

SOCIALIST DEFENSE TO REQUIRE A WEEK

ALBANY, New York.—Adjournment until next Tuesday of the trial of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen, yesterday found Albany deserted of counsel, witnesses and out-of-town spectators.

The prosecution has virtually closed its case. A few "odds and ends" of evidence, however, remain to be introduced before the defense opens. These include a deposition by J. E. Harris, formerly city editor of the Milwaukee Leader, which will be taken in that city today. The prosecution has announced that it seeks to show through Mr. Harris that Assemblyman Louis Waldman, a defendant, made the following remark on the floor of the Socialist convention in Chicago in 1919:

"If I knew we could sway the boys after they get guns to use them against the capitalist class, I would favor universal military training." Seymour Stedman, defense counsel, said his side would require only a week to present its case.

VOTE ON PROHIBITION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Bangor, Maine.—Asking that a writ of mandamus be issued against Governor Milliken of Maine, to compel him to issue a proclamation for a day on which the people of the State can vote on the federal prohibition amendment, a petition has been filed with Justice Dunn of the state Supreme Judicial Court.

GIFT OF LIBRARY FOR TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Trumbull, Connecticut.—This town, with a population of about 3000 persons, is to have a public library through the will of Mrs. Mary Frances Nichols Merwin which gives the sum of \$100,000 for this purpose. The residue of the estate is to be used for the purchase of equipment and books.

MAILING CHANGE URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Extension of the permit mailing privilege obviating the necessity of placing stamps on each piece of first-class mail, was urged before a House post office subcommittee yesterday by John C. Koons, Assistant Postmaster-General.

TALK OF RAISING THE LIQUOR ISSUE

Proposed Propaganda of Two Democratic Governors Against the Prohibition Amendment Is Frowned Upon in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—If any Democratic or Republican politicians attempt to raise the liquor issue or attempt to secure any modification whatever of the terms of the Federal Prohibition Amendment or of the Volstead Enforcement Code, they will be decisively and completely repudiated by the party organizations in the forthcoming national conventions.

This was the answer of official Washington to the declaration made on Thursday night by two Democratic governors that they would seek to champion the liquor cause in the San Francisco convention, under the guise of promoting "personal liberty" and "states rights."

That Govs. E. I. Edwards of New Jersey and A. E. Smith of New York should have selected a banquet for the Democratic National Committee, to make their announcements, carried, in the opinion of some here, the implications that there is on foot a well-organized campaign to get the Democratic Party to support a modification of the federal amendment.

Ruinous Policy

The sentiment within the rank and file of the party, however, is that this liquor faction is an extremely small minority, and the opinion was practically unanimous, even among Democratic politicians who have consistently voted "wet," that for the party to ally itself in any way with the liquor forces in the forthcoming campaign would be a ruinous policy.

"If Governor Edwards carries his propaganda to the San Francisco convention, he will be promptly and decisively repudiated," Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, declared last night.

"This sinister effort to revive a question already disposed of by the American people is not to be considered seriously, except in so far as it raises hopes that are detrimental to the cause of prohibition enforcement," Wesley Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, declared. He continued: "Any party that lies under even a suspicion of attempting to moderate or retract the federal amendment, cannot get very far. The effort may be made at the conventions, but it will most certainly be snuffed under."

More Liberal Enforcement Proposed

In contrast to the position taken by the two Democratic governors it is significant that some of the aspirants for the presidential nomination have already gone on record with a declaration that the amendment must be enforced. Only three days ago Warren Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, whose chances for securing the nomination are not by any means to be lightly taken, came out for unqualified enforcement.

At the present moment the insinuation is that the amendment and the enforcement code should be liberalized. It is, however, well recognized that this is but the thin end of the wedge and whoever makes this plea desires the overthrow of the entire prohibition structure. Leaders of both parties in outlining platforms tell the country from day to day that enforcement of the law is a function they cannot evade without endangering the stability of the national institutions. They further fully realize that failure to enforce a law once on the statute books is one of the best ways in the world to destroy the majesty of law.

FINNS HOLD TO SOCIALIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—By a referendum vote of its members the Finnish Federation has decided to remain in the Socialist Party, according to Otto Branstetter, National Secretary of the Socialist Party. The referendum vote was taken on a majority report of the Finnish federation's convention providing for withdrawal from the party. There are about 8000 members in the federation, Mr. Branstetter said.

OWNERS LIABLE TO DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Manchester, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire authorities have begun to notify owners of real estate on which violations of the prohibitory laws have been alleged, that they are responsible as well as those actually guilty of the violations. Sheriffs are filing formal notices with owners of premises that should liquor be found thereon, they would be liable to prosecution.

HOUSE PASSES DEFICIENCY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The second deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$89,400,000, was passed by the House after a motion to recommit it so the Naval Committee might add an amendment providing \$3,000,000 for general maintenance of navy yards and docks had been defeated.

WIRELESS FOR INLAND VILLAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—A wireless telegraph system has been placed in operation between Miles City, Montana, and Jordan, Montana, the latter an inland village some 100 miles from railroad, without telephone or ordinary telegraphic communication.

RAILWAY RATES TO INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Declaring that the automobile and the electric

cars are taking the most of the suburban commuter business and are leaving to the railways only the thin end of the traffic in the hardest months of the year and in the less populous district, the railways have announced that, on March 1, their commutation rates are to be raised. The new rates, however, will still be less than the maximum authorized by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. The companies, through the Montreal headquarters of the Railway Association of Canada, point out in making the announcement, that their cost of operation has increased quite as seriously as the cost of the electric lines, which, in the meantime, have raised their rates, and which obtain practically the only profitable share of this commuter traffic; that is, in the summer months.

DEPORTATIONS TO BE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A mass meeting is to be held in Chicago tomorrow under the auspices of the American Freedom Foundation to protest against raids, deportations, and other instances of what it calls "infringements of American civil liberty."

The Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed the meeting, and Joseph I. France (R.), United States Senator from Maryland, is scheduled as one of the speakers. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and leader in the recent steel strike, will be chairman of the meeting. Other speakers announced are Dr. Judah L. Magnus, New York City; Prof. Scott Nearing, New York; Western Starr, Washington, District of Columbia, and Duncan McDonald, chairman of the Labor Party of the United States.

A meeting will also be held at Omaha, Nebraska, tomorrow, according to Clark H. Getts, who is a lecturer for the American Freedom Foundation, and other meetings, he said, would be arranged in industrial centers in the middle west. The foundation, he added would carry on national propaganda after the mass meeting, here.

BERGER DEFENSE TACTICS ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In a brief filed in the United States Court of Appeals here in answer to Victor L. Berger and four other Socialists demanding a change of venue and new trial, C. F. Cline, United States district attorney, charges that a large proportion of the 34 specifications of error set forth by Mr. Berger's counsel are fanciful and without support, either in law or in the transcript record.

Counsel for Mr. Berger and the other Socialists, the district attorney declares, have sought to make the trial of the case appear to have been a trial of the Socialist Party. Every effort has been made by them, he added, to throw an atmosphere of prejudice and of political persecution over the case. A hearing was set for February 17.

VACANT HOUSES IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A housing survey shows that there are but 499 vacant houses in Winnipeg, 63.7 per cent of which are either in too dilapidated a state to be habitable or will require extensive repairs. The survey was conducted by E. W. J. Hague, assistant chief civil health officer, the report being presented to the civic health committee, who will act on it at the next meeting. It is believed that the survey is a preliminary to a housebuilding campaign to be undertaken by the city as soon as the spring building season opens; in this connection, estimates have already been called for by the Winnipeg Housing Commission.

Annual Mark Down Sale of

Boots, Shoes and Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

We strongly advise you to come in and see our prices at once. We are selling shoes a great deal lower than we can buy them for now. Just note and compare these specials in our Women's Department:

Black Calf Skin Boots, medium low heels, specially priced at \$8.50, \$9.75, \$12, \$15. Replacement prices, \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20.

Brown Norwegian Grain Straight Lace or Blucher Cut, 8 1/2-inch Boot. Now \$11.50. Replacement price \$18.

Very High Grade Louis Heel Black Glace Kid Lace Boots. Now \$18.75. Replacement price \$18.

Black Kid Vamps, Gray Buck Top Lace Boots. Now \$13.75. Replacement price \$20.

Patent Leather, Mat Kid Top, Lace Boot. Now \$13. Replacement price \$18.

Patent Leather, Mat Kid Top, Button Boot. Now \$12. Replacement price \$18.

Black Kid or Calf Skin Oxford, medium low heels. Now \$9. Replacement price \$14.

Black Satin Evening Slippers, high or low French heels, \$9.50 and \$10.75. Replacement price \$15.

Black Velvet Carriage Boots and all warm goods greatly reduced. Very low prices in our Children's and Misses' Department, from \$4.95 up for durable school boots, Tan Calf Lace, Orthopedic Last, Black Calf, Patent Leather, Etc.

On our Bargain Table at rear of the store are some small sizes of Women's Boots, sizes 2 1/2 to 4, \$5.00.

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.
49-51 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

AMERICANS URGED TO STUDY CHINA

Establishment in Peking of a School for Students From the United States Advocated—Trade Potentialities Are Great

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Establishment of a school in Peking for the training of from 500 to 1000 Americans in the essentials of Chinese civilization, during the next 10 years, is urged by Julian H. Arnold, commercial attaché to the American Legation at Peking.

Mr. Arnold points out that the eyes of the world are on China, a country which he thinks offers greater potentialities in trade than any other section of the world.

"Great Britain plans a London-to-Shanghai and France a Paris-to-Peking air route," Mr. Arnold told the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University, "while the United States, geographically a Pacific power, contends itself with slow and inadequate trans-Pacific steamship facilities and cable connections scarcely better than mail routes."

"Thousands of Americans are studying Spanish to qualify for South and Central American trade, while only a few are studying Chinese in the United States to prepare for what will be the greatest market the world has to offer. We are but 50 miles from Asia via the Bering Straits, and our Pacific Coast line is greater than the coast line of any other nation in the world, yet we have our backs turned on the Pacific."

Ignorance of Chinese Progress

"The children in our schools are busy lining up kings so as to be able to review the procession backward and forward, but they hear or know nothing of one of the greatest events in all human history, the Chinese revolution of 1911, when nearly one-fourth of the human race, a nation 4000 years a monarchy, declared itself a republic, thereby initiating republicanism on a continent possessing over half the world's population."

"The new China, now receptive to all the West has to offer by way of modern scientific and industrial achievement, offers to the people of the United States greater potentialities in trade than any other section of the world. With these opportunities attach also responsibilities and duties which cannot be shirked except with most disastrous consequences. We are a Pacific power, and as such will be called upon to share in the problems which Asia's closer contact with the West must bring forth."

"It is the duty of our great universities to take the lead in a move to educate the American people to an understanding of the peoples of the oldest and most populous nation—one now looking to the future and away from the past, preparing to take its proper place in the family of nations. This means that a number of our universities must install and maintain active departments of Chinese history, literature, and institutions. Our high schools must teach Chinese geography, something of Chinese history and Asiatic civilization generally."

Facilities for American Students

"We have been laboring for many decades, through our missionary bodies and other agencies, to carry the West to China, but have almost completely neglected to bring China to the United States. We need at Peking a school of Chinese language and literature where facilities may be accorded for 100 American students, so that over a course of 10 years we will have trained an army of 500 to 1000 Americans in the essentials of Chinese civilization. A similar work should also be done for Japan and Russia and India, so that we may have Americans

trained to know these countries intimately.

"The ignorance of the people of the United States regarding the peoples of Asia is appalling. No time should be wasted in inaugurating a work which will make it possible a few decades hence to know Asia as we should, to uphold our position as a Pacific power with dignity and intelligence and to prevent the direful consequences which must come sooner or later in an unintelligent handling of problems arising out of our relations with the nations of the Far East."

WITNESSES ESTIMATE NEWBERRY FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan.—Witnesses at the Newberry election trial in the United States District Court yesterday were put on the stand by the government with a view of giving further testimony on campaign expenditures. While John Kern, a Midland (Michigan) real estate man, sat in the offices of Paul H. King, chairman of the Newberry campaign committee, an envelope containing \$400 was dropped in his lap, he said.

Prominent Detroit bankers were questioned as to campaign accounts in their institutions. Albert R. Moore, vice-president of the Commonwealth Federal Savings Bank, said \$179,857.20 was deposited in his bank, and \$178,854.45 withdrawn.

PUBLIC GARDEN DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Springfield, Massachusetts.—The Park Department of this city which for the last two seasons has done its utmost to stimulate the home garden movement by devoting 50 acres of land in Forest Park to individual plots where 450 persons have grown vegetables, has announced that it will discontinue use of this land the coming season.

OIL BORING PLAN IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The Globe Oilfields Ltd., which is a new oil corporation with headquarters in London, has options over oil leases, or is negotiating for options, to cover an area in this island of some 150 acres. No oil boring has ever been carried out in Jamaica before this.

WELLESLEY TO AID

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts.—The War Service Committee of Wellesley College has announced that the college would support for a second year a unit of five graduates who are engaged in relief and reconstruction work at Constantinople. In addition, the committee cabled \$2000 for immediate relief.

HAVANA SHIPPING STRIKE OFF

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—The longshoremen's strike at Havana, Cuba, which has tied up more than 100 vessels, has been called off.



Mark Cross

Cross Fruit Bowl



Solid mahogany, silver-plated rim and grape-holder in centre. Size 10 1/2 inches high; unfitted.....\$10.50

Artificial Fruits Extra

Mahogany, Wicker and Crystal Gift Articles shown on Second Floor—(Elevator)

Mark Cross

145 Tremont Street
Bet. Temple Place and West St.

Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save Money

Interest Begins FEB. 10

LAST DIVIDEND 4 1/2 %

HOME SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1886
75 Tremont Street Boston, Mass.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK

RUDDIGORE

Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera, considered by Kriebel of the Tribune as "The most triumphant achievement of the AMERICAN OPERA CO." at the Park Theatre, Columbus Circle. Evening 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.

Happy Days
RAYNIE AL
EVERY DAY THE HIPPODROME
NEW YORK
HAPPY PRICES, Seats 6 weeks ahead



"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. William Richmond has been taking the world into his confidence on the subject of Cubism and Futurism art, only that on no account will Sir William have it called art. "Humbug," says Sir William, that is what it is, and he says this not with the indignation of Mr. Pickwick, ordering Mr. Winkle's skates to be taken off, but, we are assured, with "a twinkle in his eye," and with the additional information that he has done dozens of Cubist pictures himself in fun. Evidently Sir William is not in any fear that the sun of Velazquez or Whistler has yet set.

Mr. Harrison Pockets Prof. Einstein?

As a matter of fact, your Cubist is, after all, only the alter ego of Esop. He, or rather the Futurist, flings handfuls of advertisements from the summit of the Campanile in Venice, into an Armageddon-convulsed world, and then remarks complacently, "What a dust I am raising." All the time, quite unconscious of his presence or importance, the world goes crashing through space, and Mr. Frederic Harrison dips his pen in the inkstand, and starts a bright new year by writing quickly, "Einstein theory, who says Einstein theory? I myself, making no pretension to learning, told you so, exactly 50 years ago." Incidentally, does the world crash through space? The young lions of the press say it does, and they have the great physicists on their side, for we are not assured that space is ether, and that ether is the densest of known substances? The medieval schoolmen, who settled that the earth was flat, and stationary, would find the problem of the human race, clinging like flies to the globe's surface, as it revolves through an infinitude of armor-plating, a harder saying than ever to assimilate.

Indiscretions of a Secretary of State

Meantime the flies have their own private fends. There is Mr. Winston Churchill, for instance, Secretary of State for War, in Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet, who has been incautiously "telling the Labor flies that they are not fit to govern the country. Now the Labor Party never having up to the present time formed a government, is very touchy on this subject. The two great historic parties which have been dividing the government between them for centuries, not only tell each other this incessantly, but they have never yet stood in: hence its sensitiveness. The Bolshermakers are actually boiling over. Mr. Hill, their general secretary, announces that they "will not take it lying down." Therefore Mr. Hill proceeds to tell Mr. Churchill precisely what the Bolshermakers think of him. "Antwerp!" says Mr. Hill, impressively, and, finally, crescendo, "Russia!!!" Then, after a pause, very gravely, "A steady job!!!" that is what Churchill wants, and what an "incompetent" Labor government is going to give him. But what, oh Mr. Hill, if the Secretary of State should turn out the real revolutionary? These things happen. Does Mr. Hill remember the rhyme about the King and the Pretender:

God bless the King, I mean the faith's defender;
God bless no harm in blessing—the pretender;
Who that pretender is, and who is King—
God bless us all—that's quite another thing.

The Successor of Abdul

The question who pretender is and who is King, is, as a matter of fact, often a very moot point. The only supporters of the particular pretender referred to in Byron's verse are, today, the members of the White Rose League, the gentlemen who innocently and amiably deposit wreaths round the foot of King Charles' statue in Trafalgar Square, come every thirtieth of January. Meantime a similar controversy, which was quite venerable before King Charles was born still agitates the East—the controversy as to who pretender is, and who is Caliph? The Muhammadans of India have settled the question in favor of the gentleman in Stamboul, and are busily engaged in intimidating Downing Street with fearsome threats of what will follow, should he be deposited "bag and baggage" across the Bosphorus. To even propose to expel the Turks from Europe, says the Right Honorable Emir Ali, P. C., India, is to give way to religious fanaticism. Was there ever so genial, so broad-minded, so tolerant an attitude displayed by any nation as that of the Turk to the Glorious, from the day of the massacres of Constantinople to those of Adana? Reference, by special permission, to the Armenians, the Bulgarians, the Greeks, and all the Christian peoples of the Near East.

An Irreligiously Germany

It is, indeed, almost impossible to avoid a suspicion that the Right Honorable Privy Council has been reading the papers which describe Germany as being irreligiously. To begin to approach so terrible a condition the Hohenzollerns would have to be re-established in Berlin, so that Dr. Erz-

berger might visit New York as President of the Prussian Republic, and be officially received as such by governors and legislators throughout the States. Then, whilst the police were shot at sight in Brandenburg, Dr. Erzberger could explain to American audiences how much more satisfactory it would have been if the Russia of the Tsars had only overwhelmed Germany. After which it would only remain to float a Prussian loan, and to his President Wilson, to produce a fairly complete example of a tyrannical or irreligiously Germany. And yet there are still people who say that Germans have no sense of humor, and that the Irish have.

A Voyage to the Moon

Anyway, Capt. Claude Collins of the New York City Air Police, certainly has. Captain Collins is willing to be the man first to attempt the realization of the great Jules Verne dream of a voyage to the moon. He lays down his terms, there are five of them, the most important of all being a sixth which is not included, with the utmost niceness, and announces himself, on their fulfillment, as ready immediately to take his seat in the first rocket express to Mars. This sixth term is a free lecture tour of the United States, by air, in order to awaken the country to its backwardness in aerodynamics. On the whole, however, it is to be suspected that Captain Collins is more likely to reach Minneapolis by airship than Mars by rocket.

The Ride to York

As for Jules Verne he was really only a later Defoe, with something of Defoe's huge power for convincing his readers. A writer, in this paper, for instance, has lately been repudiating the Harrison Ainsworth legend of "The Ride to York" and indorsing the legend of Defoe instead. He offers no evidence but a rotund ipse dixit. Now he is perfectly safe in his repudiation. Harrison Ainsworth, Dick Turpin, and Black Bess, were all, long ago, disposed of as far as the ride goes. But why such ingenuous confidence in Defoe and Newton with his many horses. Defoe repeated a story, just as Ainsworth did, and gave not one iota of proof more than Ainsworth. As a matter of fact the thing has been tried on the hard high road and on the race course, and Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin, written as its epitaph.

THE ENGLISH ROBIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The little robin that sang so persistently a month or two ago in the old cottage garden by the beech-wood has changed his ways of late, and though he is by no means silent, you catch his song less frequently than you did in December, and often you miss him altogether from his accustomed perch on the pear tree in the hedge. But seldom now do you hear that thin, melancholy cadence which characterized his song in the darkest days. The heightening sun has already awakened 'neath his crimson vest the tender emotions that always come with bluer skies and opening buds, and though you may hear his carols less often than you did before, the added warmth and power and sweetness are unmistakable. He has caught the spirit of approaching spring, and if you watch closely you will find ere long that another robin, rather less ruddy of breast and a deal more modest of retiring than himself, has dared to enter the sacred arbors of the garden, where for many months now none but he has been seen.

This newcomer is in all probability his chosen mate of a year ago, for a hard law in robin-land decreed, when food supplies ran scarce with the shortening days, that mother and family should go elsewhere to seek their viands of the winter, and so the father's heart grew cold in enforcing her departure. But now between his songs you may see him welcome her back, and presently he will be taking little bits of nest material to a sheltered corner by the old thatched summerhouse, singing a sweet thanksgiving from the pear tree. The hard times of winter are at last nearing their end, and the curtain is soon to rise on one of the happiest scenes in the whole robin-drama of the year.

A THAMES SUNSET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Surely it would be difficult to find anything to compare with a December afternoon about 4 o'clock, when the sun is giving way to the street lamps and the lights in the shop windows of London. And can a sunset possibly look more beautiful than it often does from Richmond Bridge? All through the summer of 1919 the sunsets were remarkable in the Thames Valley, but somehow the memory of them fades before the scene on one particular afternoon in the middle of December. A pervading softness blended the colors together. Delicate pink clouds stretched across the sky, and instead of contrasting, toned with the faint greenish blue of the sky beyond. Silently guarding the lower end of the bridge were those tall, stately sentinels, the poplars, standing out against the glow in the sky.

The scene varied momentarily, for the Thames Valley mists rise and seem to linger in some places and hurry in others. Thus, in occasional clear patches, the trees became more distinct, and one could see for quite a distance.

Rain in the morning, and the consequent wetness of the streets, added to the beauty of the late afternoon; for the wet streets reflected the glow of the sunset and the brighter lights of the lamps. But the glow quickly faded, and before long the sun had quite given place to the lamps, and—well that would be another picture altogether.

BETWEEN CHINLAND AND MANIPUR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Of many experiences in Burma, a tour made by the writer through the country on the borders of the Chin Hills and Manipur was of great interest. The party from Chinland side consisted of the chief political officer, a royal engineer of the Government of India Survey Department, with his staff of surveyors, an intelligence officer, also with a couple of surveyors, the officer commanding escort, and the escort—100 Gurkha riflemen. From the Manipur side came the Resident in Manipur, the officer commanding the escort, with two other officers under him, and 100 riflemen from the Gurkha regiment stationed in Manipur. In addition were Chin chiefs and Manipur notables, etc. The transport, with the exception of our political officer's own mules, was sturdy Chin coolies.

The object of the commission was to work up the boundary line, check it with existing plans, and come to an agreement over disputed points, after conferences between the political officer, Resident, and the local worthies. The Survey of India officers would carry out accurate survey of the boundary, and write a description of the country over which the line ran from boundary pillar to boundary pillar, each pillar being numbered. This, when approved, would appear in the Government of India Gazette. The work of the intelligence officer was to check descriptions of existing routes, add new ones of the ground traversed, to be later incorporated in the Government of India route books. The escorts, of course, were for protection, though it was not expected any trouble would ensue, and most of us looked forward to a pleasant trip through beautiful scenery.

The Rendezvous

The rendezvous of the two commissions was at the head of the Kalekubaw Valley, where Burma, Chinland, and Manipur lay adjacent and whence lies the best route through Manipur and Assam into India proper, until such time as the Government of India, or the Secretary of State for India, take in hand the long-needed railway, to link Further India with India proper. After a couple of days spent in collecting coolies, and making other arrangements, the commission got under way.

Marching in any of these hills is a very slow process, for they are hills running to over 7000 feet, and, of course, there are no roads proper. There is only room to move in Indian file, including the transport. Anyone who has had experience of such marching over mountainous country will understand what it means. A column half a mile long soon lengthens out and develops a straggling tail.

Coolies and Discipline

Coolies and followers do not understand march discipline; when they want a rest, they take it, and are perhaps only pushed on by the rear guard, which often does not get in till evening, as it is responsible for seeing every man and everything in camp. In any case, our progress was slow. We moved sometimes by well-defined paths, mountain highways from village to village, leaving them when their course did not nearly coincide with the boundary to be delineated, and following watercourses, and the merest of tracks.

Often we would reach some well-defined summit, a former survey triangulation point, or a new one to be made. These were almost invariably covered with tree jungle. On reaching the top, after a steep climb, men with axes, dabs, or Burman machetes, and kukries, that is, the curved Gurkha knife, set to work to clear every tree which impeded the view, and in a few hours nothing but a solitary tree to serve as a guide was left standing, and a glorious view over the surrounding hills and valleys was obtained, sometimes reaching right into the plains of Burma.

The Chin Hill party carried no tents, Gurkhas or Chins or Burmans constructed small huts or lean-tos of limbs of trees and branches—if rain looked like coming, a search for high grass was made, and rough thatching done.

Meals "Al Fresco"

Meals we usually had "al fresco," with a huge log fire handy at night, round which we used to sit, and yarn, and dodge the smoke. One day the Chins took us off the track to show us an old monument. This consisted of the footprints in stone of a general and his dog. This general had commanded a British force which had come down from India through these hills, and probably no white men had been in the vicinity again till our visit. He will see that it was some undertaking to march from the region of Calcutta down into Burma.

One of the pleasantest camps was on the bank of the Nankathé, or Manipur River, then a shallow stream with a wide bed. A few days' march beyond this brought us to the end of our work, where we exchanged hearty farewells with the Manipur commission. Retracing our steps to the Nankathé, we found it swollen by recent rains into a mighty river, 60 yards across, with a tremendous current. Some camp had left a raft at this place, not very buoyant, but the best available, a rather rickety craft. The Gurkhas swam the stream, towing a line made of 60 only muleslings, and we started a swinging bridge, but the ropes broke. Here the Chins came to the rescue; looking about until they found a certain tree, they tore long strips from the inner bark. These they fastened to a branch, and twisting, straining, and joining, fashioned a stout, strong rope in two or three hours. To this we swung our raft, and men and baggage crossed over.

From here we made our way back to headquarters, North Chin Hills, at

Tiddim, where the O. C. escort found his staff office had been burned in his absence. This was, however, looked on philosophically, because the red-tailed people sitting in comfortable offices in Burma, expected the wild Chin Hills to produce statistics, reports, and returns going back for years. Such questions were now unanswerable, or rather could not be answered by a regret that statistics were not available. It is only polite to regret, of course.

SOME IDEAS OF AN IRISH DRAMATIST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

What is he like? Is a question people invariably ask of anyone who has met and talked with a distinguished literary man. And this question, just now, a half dozen or more New York interviewers are trying to answer for the readers of their journals, touching William Butler Yeats, the Irish dramatist, who is again on the lecture path in the United States.

An interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor who had the pleasure the other day of meeting the visitor at his hotel, could easily pick out a few complimentary adjectives that would tell what he is like; but the trouble is, they would describe thousands of other men as well as he would him, and Mr. Yeats would be but an abstraction. That would be the unhappy result of making him hate himself. For he abominates abstractions, so he told his interviewer in his own genially emphatic manner.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

William Butler Yeats

"The arts," said he, "all have one aim, to tell that which is really so. What I detest is mere eloquence, or preaching, which do not expound reality at all, but rather pervert it, and generally with an ulterior motive on the part of him who displays the eloquence or does the preaching. To illustrate my meaning: I cannot endure to hear men discuss Capital and Labor with big 'C's' and 'L's.' No, I will not listen to them, because I am sure they are simply trying to bring me around to their views about something, instead of saying what is truly so according to their knowledge and experience. Let them, however, talk about some capitalist whose acquaintance they have made, or about some laborer with whom they have had to do, and I will give them my best attention."

A Talk on Style

The dramatist came out with this somewhere near the middle of his talk, the leading theme of which was style. The interviewer had started things going on style, for the reason that he fancied the author of "The Land of Heart's Desire" to be an extreme romanticist, and as such to be an opponent of all theories of style. But not so. "The whole pursuit of literature," he declared, "is the pursuit of style. But I see no good in a writer's spending his strength searching for originality. Instead of saying to himself, 'I will write nothing unless it is original,' he should say rather, 'I will write nothing unless I feel it.' Those who write sincerely need not fear to leave originality out of their plans altogether. In this regard, writers are like painters. Look at the early work of Titian. You can hardly tell it, in many cases, from the work of Giorgione. All masters have developed into originality. There is an element of advertising, I always think, in originality that is consciously striven for. Feeling, let me say again, is the thing for a writer to rely upon. He may express a thought profoundly, and he may express a thought artistically, but he may fail to be original just the same. He will do best to take himself and every decoration away, for they are not needed. How is it with the best lines of poetry in the world? They might all have been written by the same man."

Two Classes of Writers

Looking at the question, for a moment, from the viewpoint of literary material, "Writers," said he, "may be broadly divided into two classes, those who are dominated from within them-

selves, and those who are dominated from the world without them. These classes may be illustrated by the subjective Keats and the objective Defoe. Now it makes no difference to which class a man belongs, he can be as real in one as in the other. In Keats' 'Ode on a Grecian Urn,' you have reality, though the poem is as bare of anything tangible as can be imagined. Then there is Defoe, who is the exact opposite of Keats, in writing only of things which he could see with his eyes. Real as he is, and real as Fielding is, neither he nor Fielding with their consistent objectivity are any more real than Keats of the 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' or than Shelley of the 'Ode to the West Wind.'

"My idea is that there exists for every writer a certain correspondence, either inside or outside himself, where-with he may work. For one, only subjective material will do. Keats got hold of what he needed by reading the Elizabethan poets, and Defoe by observing the facts of everyday life. But had Keats attempted to describe the concrete world, and had Defoe attempted to tell us of his inner self, both men would have been nonentities.

"And style? There is no escaping that. Suppose, whichever category you find it best to belong in, the subjective or the objective, you have invented an idea. That idea is yours only until somebody comes along and expresses it better than you. Then it is his. Style is the writer's final master."

LITTLE FISH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Felice is a philosopher and a man of the world; he is also a good waiter, a kindly person, in fine, who has the valuable quality of taking an interest in people and what they do. He is as well an observer and a talker—this last of course within the limits of professional decorum—an admirer of beautiful sunsets and of sweet music. We have heard him render portions of the last "Piedigrotta" with more vivacity and heart than those of less gray hair. He was the cause of the incident shown in the following narration.

You must know, then, that on a mild spring day we had gone to lunch at a restaurant in Tuscany—how much more stately and Roman is "Colazione." We had paid our respect to the Signora at the desk, to the Signor patron and had saluted an acquaintance here and there on our way into the room with the windows looking on Donatello's work. The good Felice came to our table and greeted us in the manner that sometimes makes one think that Italy is the only place where democracy has manners. He is a practical man, is Felice, and proceeds straight to business.

The Excellencies of the Fish

"This morning, Signore, the pesciolini are of a remarkable excellence. You will permit me to recommend them. Quickly they disappear." Here Felice leans over confidentially and in a half whisper says, "The colonel on your left has had two portions. Gia!" Then in a louder tone, "I go to get some? Yes? Very good!" and Felice does not bound away, but comes uncommonly near it; let us describe him as moving joyously. He was quite right, the little fish were very good, in their coat of corn meal, fried in olive oil and with the sliced lemon tinged with green. Felice regarded us benevolently; here was a foreigner and he was paying tribute to Italian fish, cooked in the Italian manner and served by an Italian waiter; benissimo! Felice was right and we told him as much.

"Yes, Signore, these little fish—" In an instant, there fell away the room with its talking, good-natured customers, the sound of foreign speech was not, the staid church across the way became invisible and we saw the minnows darting under a wooden bridge that spanned a stream-let in Connecticut. Shallow water gliding over pebbles is one of the most beautiful sights in the world. Its noiselessness, its deft and never hesitating grace, the palpitating, glittering mounds that it forms and as quickly removes from the stones and pebbles, its innocence and cleanliness, are lovely.

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ful sights in the world. Its noiselessness, its deft and never hesitating grace, the palpitating, glittering mounds that it forms and as quickly removes from the stones and pebbles, its innocence and cleanliness, are lovely.

From Tuscany to New England

We saw a lad walking along a valley road that crossed the streamlet. On the left, the fields and meadows of Cream Hill climbed gently up to the orchard that flanked the Deacon's farm, its buildings standing in contentment against the blue sky. On the right, swung the road that led up and over through the woods to the Hollow. On every side were hills and trees with here and there the spaces carved out for meadows and cultivated fields. On a hilltop or peeping from a wood an occasional house showed itself, but there were not many to be seen, though the countryside is fairly old. Across the valley floated the caw of a crow, its querulousness strained away in the voice of a hound stirred to the chase, while all the time came up from the streamlet the modest sound of rippling water. Glancing down from the bridge the lad saw minnows darting through the water with the knowing flick of the tail. The little things seemed too frail to make headway in the even that small stream, but they were nothing hindered, and hung in the stream or slid easily away, when the lad lay down on the planks the better to see the tiny wonders of the water. There was no passing and there was a great quiet. The alder clumps breathed a musty dampness, the dust of the road smelled clean, while down from the valley sides there swept the perfumed freshness of New England air.

At length he rose and shook the dust from his clothes, stretched himself and smiled down at the minnows; tri- umphant and uncaught they looked sideways at him. To the northwest he saw the road that led into another commonwealth, to the south the road that descended to the Housatonic valley and the railway. In the next meadow a cow meditated on the song of a bird that swayed on a tall stalk of grass. The lad half noted all these things and then strode on, little thinking that some day the road would lead to Tuscany.

"RAINING CATS AND DOGS"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor Notes and Queries reproduces a letter which appeared in The Daily Express of London, giving an unusual explanation of the origin of the term "raining cats and dogs." It is a corruption of the word "catupee," meaning a cataract, says the writer of the letter (Bertram Cooper Cannock). The Greek Katadoupoi—the cataracts of the Nile, from katadoupoi—to fall with a heavy sound. It is raining cats and dogs—it is raining cataracts.

1920

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Miss Green, Annie saw a fairy last night. A real one."

"No, Annie couldn't have seen a real fairy."

"Miss Green! Annie did. A real one. She says so."

"Now, Adelina, you know there are no real fairies."

"Well, Miss Green, not really real, but Annie says she was real."

"Annie, Miss Green called, 'did you tell Adelina you had seen a real fairy?'"

"Yes, Miss Green, dressed all in white gossamer with silver all over her dress, wearing a beautiful diamond crown, and carrying a silver stick. Oh, she was beautiful, Miss Green!"

"But fairies are not real, Annie."

"Well, Miss, on the stage they are sort of real."

"On the stage?" Miss Green laughed. "It was on the stage, Adelina."

"Miss Green! Stage fairies are people."

"Adelina," very severely, "stage fairies are mere acting. This was only a girl who was acting a fairy."

"I know! Miss Green—that's the very reallest a fairy can be. A thoughtful pause. 'Miss Green, did you believe in fairies?'"

Adelina, no, slightly nonplused, "No, Miss Green, I believe when you was young, 'children believed in fairies.' A long and searching glance. 'We don't believe in fairies now, Miss Green.'"

Miss Green rose abruptly. The room had grown warm. A log had rolled forward on the andirons.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Rule of the Road

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Apropos of your editorial, "The Rule of the Road," in The Christian Science Monitor for January 17, it has always seemed to me that it would be much wiser to turn out toward the left, because the driver, in a vehicle drawn by horses, or sometimes in a motor car, always sits on the right, the far side; turning out to the left, the drivers would sit on the near side and could thus see better to avoid a collision.

(Signed) (Miss) N. J. KILDAHL, Maza, North Dakota, January 23, 1920.

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JUDGE COMMENTS
ON GITLOW VERDICT

Result of the Trial Should Be a Deterrent to Those Who Would Change Government by Extra-Legal Means, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the opinion of Bartow S. Weeks, State Supreme Court Justice, in whose court was tried the criminal anarchy charge against Benjamin S. Gitlow, former state Socialist Assemblyman, and now member of the Communist Labor Party, the verdict of guilty ought to act as a deterrent to any who may be seeking to change the Government of the United States by other than legal means. Justice Weeks had charged the jury that they were not concerned with any alleged violation of the right of free speech, since the statute under which the defendant was tried for being concerned in the publication of a radical manifesto in the Revolutionary Age was not in violation of the right of free speech.

In complimenting the jury on the verdict the justice said that there must be a right in the organized state to protect itself. If citizens who accept the benefit of an organized government do not recognize that the government that protects them can be overthrown only by lawful means, then it is difficult to see how civilization can be maintained, said Justice Weeks.

Of the Socialist Party's obligation not to vote an appropriation for military or for the war, the justice said: "Was that only the entering wedge for the destruction of the nation to prevent it appropriating money to save itself in war? It certainly seems so. What protection would we have against war? The dreams of visionaries would not prove a very satisfactory defense against a foreign enemy. So long as we are on this mundane sphere the only way we can keep our feet on the ground is to stand on something substantial, to stand by the government." Mr. Gitlow is also under indictment in Chicago on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the government. This case is not expected to be pushed if he begins to serve the sentence which Justice Weeks will pronounce next Thursday. An appeal or other motion in his behalf is expected then. He was one of 23 men to be tried as the result of investigations and raids by the Lusk committee. They include Harry M. Winitsky, executive secretary of the Communist Party local, C. E. Ruthberg, of Cleveland, Ohio; L. E. Ferguson, of Chicago, and James E. Larkin.

MOVE TO ESTABLISH
STATE CONSTABULARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The legislative committee on state administration yesterday presented to the House of Representatives a resolve that the adjutant-general and the commissioner of public safety investigate the practicability and desirability of establishing a state constabulary in Massachusetts. Power is given to hold public hearings, and the report would be required by March 15. Such organizations already exist in other states, notably Pennsylvania.

A hearing on the proposal was given by the committee earlier in the day, when the resolve was presented by a representative from Brookline, Massachusetts, who said that it would be necessary to enforce law and order. When the Brookline representative was asked by George P. Webster, representative from Roxford, Massachusetts, and a member of the committee, regarding the Pennsylvania state constabulary, he replied that members of that constabulary are not regarded as "cossacks," and that the Labor unions are in favor of them. During the recent steel strike, allegations were made that the constabulary had broken up union meetings and attacked steel strikers.

NEW YORK FUEL
CRISIS OBTIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The coal situation here was less serious yesterday, and reports showed that with the present supply transportation service could be maintained over Sunday, and with weather moderating, a small reserve could be accumulated next week.

Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner said that the crisis had been met. The coal barges in the river were moving freely yesterday. Word was received that Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, had instructed regional railroad officials in this vicinity to see that sufficient coal was transported to the city to relieve the situation.

In a telegram to President Wilson stating the necessity for prompt cooperation to tide over the situation, Mr. Nixon urged that the Railroad Administration should be directed to requisition no more coal en route to this city. In a letter to Mayor Hylan, he said that hearty cooperation of all public officials and intelligent action were needed to insure uninterrupted public service here.

Conditions in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In order to prevent a possible coal shortage in New England, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, has sent the following telegram to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads:

"The fuel condition in Massachusetts and throughout New England is becoming very acute. We are threatened with an immediate serious shortage which will be disastrous. Not the

least of our difficulties is the seizing of coal destined for this region by railroads while in transit. Over this we very much desire that you exercise your authority to provide an adequate remedy. The situation is one of great urgency."

BORDER OUTLAWRY
SAID TO INCREASE

Fall Committee Witness Tells of Alleged Outrages by Mexicans—Charges Lax Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas.—Appearing before the Senate sub-committee investigating Mexican affairs which is in session here, S. H. Neill, a ranch owner from Marfa, Texas, a resident of this State for 65 years, declared that conditions regarding lack of protection from banditry and smuggling along the Texas-Mexico border were worse now than they have ever been before. He said Col. George T. Langhorne, who was stationed in Marfa up to six months ago as head of the eighth cavalry, often drove bandits across the line and preserved order, but since the eighth cavalry was moved to El Paso, and the fifth cavalry, under Col. J. Hornbrook, had taken its place, cattle stealing, raiding, and smuggling were increasing. Not a single expedition has been made to check or prevent disorder since this change was made, he declared.

O. C. Dowe and P. C. Dyches, owners of large ranches in the Big Bend district of Texas, corroborated his statements.

George Turner, a Negro, who was a member of Company K, tenth cavalry, during the battle at Carrizal, Mexico, June 21, 1916, told the sub-committee the Mexican forces were led by Gen. Felix Gomez, a Carranzista officer. He said General Gomez trapped Capt. Charles T. Boyd and Lieut. Henry Adair of the tenth cavalry, who were killed during the battle.

Abduction Rumor Confirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Confirmation has been received at the State Department of reports in newspapers in Mexico City, Mexico, that Joseph E. Askew, a United States citizen, was abducted by Mexican bandits from the plantation of the Tlahualilo Company at Lerdo, State of Durango, Mexico, on the night of February 2. The United States Embassy at Mexico City presented to the Mexican Foreign Office an urgent request that immediate steps be taken to effect the release of Mr. Askew, unharmed.

Propagandists Accused

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Ninety per cent of the "interventionist" propaganda carried on in the United States is the "work of the American Association of Petroleum Producers," declared Joseph F. Guffey, president of the Agwi Oil Company, in a statement issued here. He stated his company had been "boycotted" by the association, which had "tried vainly to get the State Department to refuse to permit him to charter United States Shipping Board tankers."

Exequatur Canceled

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Julio Mitchell, state prosecutor of Puebla, has been notified that the exequatur of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, was canceled on February 1. It is learned here, the federal government is awaiting action by the Puebla courts in Mr. Jenkins' case before taking steps regarding its alleged intention of requesting him to leave Mexico. Decision in the case is expected during the coming week.

PLANS FOR EGYPTIAN
EXPLORATION FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Exploration work will be begun by the Egyptian Exploration Fund as soon as possible. The war necessitated suspension of all forms of activity in the field, for officers of the fund were in military or other war service and members contributed to war expenses. Egypt is now a British protectorate, and it is expected that this will facilitate operations considerably.

Among the accomplishments of the Egyptian Exploration Fund in its 36 years of existence, are the tracing of the route of the Exodus, notable contributions to the understanding of its history and arts of ancient Egypt, and excavating of sites connected with Greek history and antiquities of the Coptic Church. Sixteen volumes of papyri have been discovered and published by the society.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS
ON GREY LETTER

Opinion Expressed That Communication Has Been in Effect Indorsed by Both the British and French Governments

Further comment on Lord Grey's letter on the Treaty of Peace is given in the following extracts from editorials in newspapers of the United States:

Chicago Daily Journal

Those who most need it will not get from Earl Grey's letter to The Times of London the one thing which Americans need to get—the full meaning of his casual remark that a deadlock like that between President and Senate on the Treaty never could happen in Britain. Every one knows this, but few have stopped to realize all that it signifies. A great deal has been said and written about the flexibility and workability of the British system. What Americans are envying in that system just now is its responsibility. The politician who gathered a majority to Parliament to hold up a treaty would know that at once he would be obliged to take charge of the government, and negotiate a substitute for that treaty himself—and this knowledge has a decidedly sobering effect.

It is because Mr. Lodge and his fellow rippers have no responsibility that they have played ducks and drakes with the prestige of the nation and the safety of the world.

Chicago Evening Post

Great Britain sent Viscount Grey as her Ambassador to Washington, and behold! the Viscount has returned to Great Britain as an ambassador for the American people.

Every American will appreciate the sympathetic interpretation of the American spirit which this able diplomat has given to his fellow countrymen. Viscount Grey shows an understanding of the United States as broad and penetrating as that which characterized the comments of another great Britisher, Viscount Bryce.

But a careful reading of the Viscount's letter leaves the clear impression that he is chiefly concerned to remove from the British mind any misconception of the attitude of the American people which may have arisen from the controversy in the Senate. While, for obvious reasons, there can be found in the words of the former Ambassador no criticism of the course taken by any particular Senate group, just as certainly there is no justification for the tactics of Lodge, the dictatorial and obstructive policy of the irreconcilables or the stubborn silence of the White House. Senator Lodge has been speaking for what he mistakenly considers the interests of a political party. Senators Johnson and Borah have been speaking for certain prejudiced elements in our population. The President has been upholding presidential prestige.

Washington Star

Viscount Grey's letter about the Treaty ratification by this country appears to have been in effect indorsed by the British and French governments. It was in a sense an unofficial expression of the hope of those governments that the Senate would ratify the Treaty in some form with such of the proposed reservations as were necessary. It is undeniable that the letter of the former British Ambassador is unusual and perhaps a breach of diplomatic precedent. But the situation at this capital is itself unprecedented. The President has been unable to receive the foreign representatives and the Senate has not been in a position to speak for him.

Comparison of the Grey letter with the oftentimes of Sackville-West during the presidential campaign of 1888 takes one to the point. The British Minister then violated a plain rule of diplomatic propriety in expressing an opinion on a purely political matter. For that there was no excuse, and his dismissal followed as a matter of course. Had Viscount Grey expressed himself publicly in Washington, the situation would have been different. He might have rendered himself unacceptable as ambassador. But the fact stands that he refrained from a public declaration until he had gone home, and that he then wrote, not in his official, but in a personal capacity. The only question now is as to the effect of his letter on the Treaty. That it makes for ratification, is the generally accepted thought. If it has that effect, it will have been justified.

whatever the annoyance it may have caused as a departure from the strict rules of diplomacy.

Providence Journal

The Treaty could have been ratified, with only a reservation respecting the Shantung article, in short order had it not been for the mess that Mr. Wilson deliberately caused. "No charge of bad faith or repudiating signatures can be brought against the action of the United States Senate," Lord Grey advises his fellow countrymen. The Administration itself has been guilty of spreading that charge in Europe. Europe had been in doubt about the merits of the issue for some time before Lord Grey wrote his instructive letter, but the fundamental error of supposing that the President had spoken for the American people at the Peace Conference was difficult to get rid of entirely. It is now as plain to the British, French and Italians as it has always been to us, that Mr. Wilson was personally responsible for creating a situation that has made the path of the Treaty thorny, and that he has been responsible for the inability of the Senate to proceed to ratification.

Washington Herald

The returning British Ambassador adopted the traditional method of addressing the British public when he sent what is almost a report of his one-man mission to The Times, but it may be well conjectured that he sought an American audience as well. He has, with great elucidity and accurate knowledge, explained to his British readers that the situation of the Treaty in the United States Senate is not wholly or even mainly due to official opposition or partisan chicanery, but to an honest difference of opinion as to the degree to which it can be accepted without wholly breaking down the limitations which the Constitution has placed upon the power of an executive.

The Herald has no desire to use Viscount Grey's letter as a text for renewing argument on the Treaty. But we think there can be no question that he has done a wise, a patriotic international service in presenting his personal impressions of the situation to the world.

Diplomatists of the old school will doubtless be shocked at it. Dignified, not to say stuffy, silence on all pertaining to a diplomatic mission is the traditional rule. Among some, perhaps, the former special Ambassador to the United States will be accused of violating diplomatic proprieties by an attempt to influence public opinion in both England and this country.

But, save for this frank exposition of facts and his deductions from them, Viscount Grey's mission would have been practically futile. In a situation of the greatest difficulty, Viscount Grey bore himself with dignity and tact, and, by breaking in England the silence which he properly maintained here, he has done both countries an inestimable service.

DOCTORS' SUPPORT OF
WOOD BOOM CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In announcing that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in charge of the enforcement of the federal pure food laws and a prolific writer on medical subjects in magazines, had pledged his support of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for the Republican nomination for President, the Leonard Wood headquarters in Washington made the following claim:

"Dozens of physicians and surgeons in the District of Columbia and surrounding territory have signed membership cards in the league, showing that General Wood has strong support among members of his former profession. Some of the best-known physicians in the national capital are included among the signers."

Major-General Wood was in the medical corps of the army before he entered the line.

GEORGIA PRIMARY ORDERED

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The Democratic State Executive Committee yesterday ordered a preferential primary for presidential candidates to be held on April 20. The committee refused to pass a resolution requesting Georgia senators to vote for the League of Nations with as few reservations as possible, and preferably with no reservations.

OHIO GOVERNOR IS
QUERIED ON TREATY

Senator From Idaho Asks if Mr. Cox Is Willing Americans Should Assume Burdens of League Without Popular Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Continuing his campaign to force aspirants for presidential nominations to declare themselves on the League of Nations issue, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and one of the "irreconcilable" leaders, addressed a letter yesterday to James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, asking the latter to state if he was willing to declare that the people of the United States should assume burdens under the League of Nations before they had been consulted. Senator Borah's letter said:

"I observe in the press reports this morning your attack upon the Republican senators for delaying the ratification of the Peace Treaty. I am not clear from the report, however, as to your exact position upon the Treaty, and as I am a Republican Senator and fall under this indictment, may I be permitted to ask for a more explicit statement of your views? I infer from your statement that you are in favor of ratifying the Treaty of Peace with the League of Nations incorporated, just as it came from Versailles and as it was submitted to the Senate, that you are not in favor of any changes or modifications either of the Treaty or the League. Am I correct in assuming that this is your position and you are, in favor of ratification without any change whatever?"

"The covenant obligates the United States, should it enter the League of Nations, to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. Are you in favor of entering the League with Article X in it, without any change or modification in it, therefore without any reservation as to the obligation of the United States in reference thereto?"

"I understand from your speech that you are thoroughly in favor of the provision of the League which gives the British Empire six votes in the League to the United States' one. Am I misconstruing your position? Furthermore, may I ask—and this is the most important, in my way of thinking—are you in favor of joining this League of Nations and assuming its responsibilities and burdens without giving the American people an opportunity to vote on it either through a plebiscite, or the only other way possible, through the process of a national election?"

"Are you opposed to permitting the question of whether or not we shall become a member of the League to be submitted to the people in any way? If you are not opposed to submitting it to the people, may I ask in what way you would suggest that it be submitted?"

PROSPERITY FOR
FARMS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—American farms were never so prosperous as today, statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture showing an income last year from live stock and crops amounting to \$25,000,000,000 made by 6,000,000 farms, according to E. A. Strout, president of the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, which has more than 500 branches throughout the country. The desire to take up farming is spreading all over the country, he said, and farm land has greatly increased in value.

Mr. Strout urged that the government make arrangements for the farmer to send his products direct to the consumer by parcel post or by some arrangement of the rural free delivery.

HOUSING PLAN INTERESTS MANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—It is expected that 25,000 persons will be shareholders in the Bridgeport Home Building and Loan Association, re-

cently organized under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of increasing the number of dwelling houses in the city. A few days ago 581 of the houses erected by the United States Housing Corporation were sold to the Bridgeport Housing Company for \$1,300,000, an average of \$2200 each.

COST ACCOUNTING
BAD AMONG I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Rising prices and poor business organization in general headquarters created a deficit in the funds of the I. W. W. amounting to \$10,000 on November 1, so members of the I. W. W. were recently informed through the columns of their official weekly. The causes of the deficit were thus enumerated by Thomas Whitehead, general secretary-treasurer, and George Speed, chairman of the general executive board:

"Increased production of literature without proper cost records by which to regulate the selling price and insure a uniform percentage of revenue from same; deficit of publications, an obsolete and careless method of collections from industrial unions, and the machinery of organization being given a secondary consideration due to the increased activities of defense."

"The principal leakage may be blamed squarely on the utter lack of any system of accounting. There never has been any attempt at scientific accounting in the general headquarters, which fact, coupled with the developments of production and sales, places us on the same basis as any industrial concern in the printing and publishing industry, but leaving us like a ship at sea without a rudder by which to steer our course."

PROPAGANDA FOUND
AGAINST MEXICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Conditions in Mexico are far better than newspaper reports indicate, and Protestant missionaries and church leaders are all against intervention by the United States, declared a recent announcement by the Commission on International Friendship and Good Will of the Chicago Church Federation.

Investigations by the commission have revealed that a series of articles to the discredit of Mexico, which were published in a number of papers in the United States, were furnished by the leader of a German colony which attempted to establish itself two years ago near Santa Ana, Sonora, but failed. He sought the intervention of the United States in Mexican affairs.

FREIGHT HANDLERS RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Striking freight handlers on the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads returned to work on Thursday, on the assurance that their demands for higher wages would be acted upon by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, next Monday. The freight bargains proclaimed by the railroads have been removed.

CUBA APPROVES TREATY

HAVANA, Cuba.—The House of Representatives has voted ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany without amendment. Only one negative vote was cast. The Senate approved the Treaty unanimously on December 18 last.

COOTE MISSION DUE
IN BOSTON SOON

Purpose of Ulsterites Is to Tell Dangers of Sinn Fein Movement in Ireland—Two Mass Meetings Are Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Coote Ulster mission is expected in Boston for three days, from February 14 to February 16, inclusive. There will be mass meetings in Tremont Temple and Symphony Hall on Monday evening, February 16, to which admission will be by ticket, which may be obtained on application to the headquarters of the committee of citizens in charge of the arrangements for the mission's visit. Letters may be sent to the Citizens Committee, Room 605, Tremont Temple, Boston.

The members of the mission will tell, at these meetings, about political and economic conditions in Ireland. The clergymen with the mission will speak in some of the Boston churches Sunday morning and evening. The mission, which has been in this country for two months, has as its announced purpose "telling the people of America the evils and dangers of the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland."

The Hon. William Coote, M. P., is head of the mission. He is a member of Parliament from South Tyrone and was elected over opposition from the Sinn Fein and Nationalist parties. He was formerly a county councillor and a magistrate. He has large wool-spinning and weaving mills, and is an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

Two of the clergymen members of the delegation are Presbyterians, the Rev. A. Wylie Blue, who was with the Y. M. C. A. in France, and the Rev. William Corkey, who was a chaplain in the British Army. The Episcopalian member is the Rev. Louis Crooks. There are three Methodist members, the Rev. Frederick Harte, the Rev. C. W. Maguire, and the Rev. Edward Hazelton.

The Boston committee in charge of the reception of the mission includes Moorfield Storey, George W. Bentley, Charles E. Riley, Charles W. Elliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University; Charles Knowles Bolton, J. Gardner Bartlett, John Gordon, Edward H. Clement, Col. Alexander P. Graham, the Rev. Cortland Myers, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. Edwin H. Hughes, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, the Rev. Edward Talmadge Root, the Rt. Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, the Rev. Edmund F. Merriman, the Rev. Joseph K. Wilson, the Rev. Willis P. Odell, the Rev. W. H. Dewart, the Rev. Arthur Wentworth H. Eaton, and the Rev. A. A. Rideout.

NAME MAY GO ON TWO TICKETS

LANSING, Michigan.—There is no provision in the Michigan laws preventing a candidate in the presidential preference primary from having his name placed on the ballots of more than one party, the Attorney-General ruled in an opinion yesterday. The ruling was asked by the Secretary of State following reports that friends of Herbert Hoover were planning to file nominating petitions to place his name on both Democratic and Republican ballots.

The Telephone Service
Situation

To the Public:—

The present emergency makes it imperative that the public be fully advised of a situation which reacts seriously on the efficiency of telephone service.

The telephone operating forces are depleted, through interruption of transportation and otherwise.

The number of absentee operators in the Boston area alone is over 1000, or 25% of the total force.

Those employees who are still on duty are doing a splendid work, and their ability to continue must be conserved.

In order that the way may be kept open for the efficient handling of emergency telephone calls, telephone users are asked to restrict their use of the service to calls of an emergency nature. Prompt consideration should be given to this request if those who are in real need are to be aided.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company,
W. R. DRIVER JR.,
General Manager.

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BANK OF STRENGTH and SAFETY

To the Merchant—
Are your present banking relations entirely satisfactory?
Become familiar with the excellent facilities furnished by this Institution.
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Shoe**
"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

Good sense in a shoe means Comfort, Protection and friendly wearing qualities.

Such is the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe for Men and Women.

This shoe is the embodiment of comfort. It allows freedom for the toes and has a snugness about the waist and heel that gives a sense of security and buoyancy. It is the shoe for every man or woman who wants the freedom and comfort of walking naturally.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

THE DIRECTOR OF THE FILM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Some day it is quite possible that a society for the suppression and taming of directors will be founded in the interests of the motion-picture-going public, for there seems to be a certain measure of proof that taken by and large, the hand of a director is a thing of relentless cruelty, of arbitrary violent destruction, both to ideas and ideals. He takes the script of a play much as a rollicking pup grabs Mary's rag doll, and yanks it gayly all over the place, until Mary, in the guise of the author, is entirely justified in going quietly off to some lonely spot to weep. To say nothing of the public.

It would appear that the director is a blunderer in the literal sense, but a blunderer in the lamenable sense of all our pictures. Which is to say, he not only hatches all the fearful and wonderful scenes to induce interest and excitement, but he keeps a hawk eye peeled, after that hatching, to see that his ideas are carried out according to his own specifications and no others. The public is to see the picture as he wishes it to be seen, and not, necessarily, as the author, poor unfortunate creature, desires the public to see his work. As a matter of fact, it is extremely doubtful whether many of our supposedly competent authors would in the least recognize their products, once they have fallen afoul that strange breed known as a "good" director.

The Director's Idea of the Star

Furthermore, while the star may very possibly have years of successful stage experience, to say nothing of intellect, behind him, he is simply as a child in the early gurgling stage, as far as his being credited with having any ideas that might be used as a working hypothesis in producing the picture. Tony Sarg's marionettes would be noisier gamins, in comparison to the director's idea of a "good" star.

Watch the show start. The first morning the director, the star, the electricians, all the property men are in—oh, a snappy humor! They clap each other on the back in friendly fashion. They step lightly about the studio floor, make bright little quips about the new play, rub their hands together with a certain peace-and-good-will manner and everything is delightful enough.

Ab, but the second morning! The electricians have finished with the lights and they are in such excellent order that their glare is like thousands of hideous green torches. They turn the studio into a place of ghastly shadows, so that every corner and passageway is like some alley of mystery.

When Work Begins

On the second morning rules are rigidly adhered to. Every one appears what is known as "ready for work" at the snap of nine, and everything is ready for them. The immense standards of lights have been let down from their roosting place in the ceilings of the studio; rooms, for various scenes, have been "built" and stand ready to be transformed into stamping grounds of tense emotion, or slapstick, as the case may be. Well-supposed, for the moment, that the play is a serious one.

For the sake of making it a bit more concrete we will take a studio which I know personally, and use as an object lesson some work that was recently done there. Scenes are never, or at least practically never, filmed in their natural sequence. That is, the very first scene of the picture may be filmed in the morning of the first day, and, after luncheon, the final scene of the entire play—usually the one that makes the gum-chewing population perfectly ecstatic—may be done. There seems to be no explanation for this somewhat erratic disregard for things as they occur in the picture. To be sure, sometimes a director is guided by the settings he uses. If the first and the last scenes call for a garden scene that is used nowhere else in the picture, he is justified in doing those two at once, so that the scene may be torn down to give room to other necessary things in an already cluttered studio.

It was a hot afternoon. The star was cast as the son of immensely wealthy parents, and the scene of the moment called for his arrival from college for a vacation. He had been designed by the author as the typical debonaire, boyish person of nice mind and agreeable manners. I say designed advisedly for some of these strange creatures we see in the pictures must have been built. They never lived.

Getting Ready for the Scene

He, in the natural character of himself, was about the studio, having a look at the settings, the positions of the lights, a word with the camera and property men, pausing now and then before a mirror to inspect, somewhat hostilely, the ravages being made in his make-up by the heat. Now and then he idly drew an eyebrow pencil from his pocket and made a minute repair of a smudge.

Finally after what seemed an interminable delay, the director, clad in part of an old tweed suit, came hurrying through the studio in a little zig-zagging course between coils of wires, bits of lumber, odd chairs, all scattered about in a mess on the floor, clapped his hands smartly and said, in a rather harsh voice, "All right, folks. Let's go. Hey—Jake—lights—Scenario department here? Come on now—got 't get to work. Morning, Gene" (to the star). Immediately the staccato of last-minute preparations scattered the air. The man who was to father the star in the picture came wandering in, straightening his cravat, giving a jerk to the waistcoat that tightened over a typical Spancer contour. A woman, immaculate in crisp white sports clothes came in with a sheaf of papers and took her seat at a little deal table by the side of the camera men. A man with a

Vandyke beard took a chair at the other side of the table. For they were at least a part of the "scenario department." Their work was to take down in actual writing every single bit of the action and the director's comments, so that the picture might be edited faithfully and coincidentally with the way the director wished it to be projected in the Rivoli in New

out and do it over again, an' don't act as if you were made of putty." "But—really, you know—I don't think I have to burst in like a young rowdy. College men in these days have some poise, y'know. I don't like to make it rough." This from the star, and there was in his eyes a certain serious look of concern that some people are fond of thinking

it is more than my poor limited mind can understand. Haven't you ever been glad to come home? Haven't you, if you haven't found yourself in that position, any imagination? The tone had grown, from one of brooding, to one of extreme insolence. A gleam of fire shot across the star's face. His figure stiffened. His mouth tightened. "Very well"—rather stiffly



The director in action

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

York as well as in the Pastime Palace of Corning, Arkansas. Camera men retired temporarily behind the black hoods of their machines, and, one supposes, eyed the setting speculatively for focus. Camera men always act so strangely. There seemed to be a great deal of moving cameras infinitesimal fractions of inches. A ghastly green flare threw every face into sharp relief and there was much squinting of eyes and muttered imprecations because the lights flickered or were too dull or too bright. Everything but just right.

Action Finally

There was a smart clapping together of hands. "C'm'on now, folks, let's take the scene where Gene comes home from college. Hey, father, where are you? Now you know you're mighty glad to see that son o' yours an' don't be afraid 't show it." This from the director. Trousers, belt and shoes were all of his costume that could be said to be there if their entirety.



Ready to "shoot" the scene

Coatless, his waistcoat hung rather lazily off one shoulder, a dull-gold watch chain flapping with each motion, cravat untied, soft shirt open at the throat, sleeves rolled up, the picturesque and untidy quality of his semi-dress was set off delightfully by a humorous drawing note in an otherwise ordinary voice.

"Lights." The single word was shot out, and as sharply the blue-green lights sprang to their peculiar brilliance. There was the musical hissing as they were adjusted and the shadows ceased dancing as they were trained down to normal. Camera men crouched to their places, hands on the cranks of their machines, heads poked down behind the boxes that somehow always took so inadequate for the work they accomplish.

"All right now, Gene. Come right in—you're glad to get home. You haven't been home for three or four months, and, don't forget, you love your home, and the things in it. Every picture on the wall of the old man's study is a friend of yours that you haven't seen for a long time. You like the view out of that window there too—you like that French window. You're glad to be back, even before you've seen the old man. Now go ahead and let's see how glad you are."

The Director Objects "Camera" and they were off. The slight whizz of the grinding crank, and in came the star. Through a door, into a comfortable study, he strolled, rather quickly, with a half smile on his face. He looked casually up at the various pictures on the wall. He toyed idly for a moment with a paper knife and—

"You go on an' do what I tell you. Poise or no poise, you're not going to mosey in that door as if you was Slick Sam come to rob the place. Go on!"

"Camera." Again the door opened, this time with a trifle more assurance. There was at least a faint hint of breeziness in the step as the star got himself fairly quickly about the room, on his tour of inspection of the home he was supposed to love deeply. "Aw—Gene—didn't yuh get enough sleep last night—what's the matter—Stop those cameras, willyu-yu fellas—Now look here—get this—You're glad to be home. You're not afraid of the old man. You like him a lot, an' he likes you. You like the room an' he's always been kind to you in that house. Besides it's your home. Act like it."

The next time there was the same indifferent success and the director threw himself down in his chair, running

"we'll have another try at it, sir." When a star says "sir" to a director—something's not unlikely to happen. "Lights—camera—go!"

Evidently if one wants to get work out of moving picture actors, one says insulting things to them. It worked, in this instance. The star rushed in the door, aggressively breezy, delighted, boyish, altogether the figure the director had sketched in his preliminary admonition. The scene was done, progressed to bring in subsequent developments and the end of the sweltering afternoon found even the director light-hearted because his bitterness had been productive of results.

As a matter of sheer curiosity, I timed all the backing and filling incident to getting an entrance that the director considered worth filming. And it required just 42 minutes! Even so, the society will doubtless be formed, one day. Some directors don't know enough to insult their stars.

ACTIVITY OF LIQUOR MEN IS POINTED OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Urging opposition to "all these pernicious and law-defying measures," the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has issued an appeal to make any tests or develop any line of information the court feels may be necessary to settle a dispute. It may send men or women anywhere to investigate hours, wages and working conditions of workmen in industries similar to those in operation in

To have the Attorney-General of Massachusetts appear in the Supreme Court in Washington to argue that the Prohibition Amendment is "un-constitutional."

To rescind ratification on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature.

To have the Secretary of State of the United States send back the resolution by which Massachusetts ratified prohibition.

To call a National Constitutional Convention to repeal the Prohibition Amendment.

To memorialize Congress to repeal the Volstead Act, which enforces prohibition.

ARRESTS ANNOUNCED OF FOOD PROFITEERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The campaign against food profiteers and hoarders has netted \$95 arrests, the Department of Justice announces. While only a small number of these cases have been brought to trial, the prosecutions have resulted in 28 convictions, penalties ranging upward to a fine of \$5000 with one year imprisonment. More than 100 arrests have been made for profiteering in sugar. Eleven convictions have been obtained, on sugar profiteering charges, and less than one-fourth of the cases have come to trial.

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Monday, Feb. 9th

SHUTTING DOWN OF PLANTS RESTRICTED

Permission of Industrial Court Must Be Secured in Kansas—Deference of Decrees Punishable by Fine and Imprisonment

The Christian Science Monitor prints today the last of three articles giving the specific terms of the new industrial relations court plan, just adopted by the Kansas Legislature. The two previous articles appeared in the issues of January 28 and 31, 1920.

III
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Employers will not be permitted by the new industrial relations court of Kansas to shut down their plants in an effort to increase prices by decreasing production or to create unrest and idleness among the employees. Provision is made for the reasonable occupations, such as vegetable and fruit canning and preserving, but the law especially enjoins any industry from attempting to close down without first securing the approval of the industrial court.

In the event an industrial plant may be closed down the State is authorized to take over the property and operate it, paying a reasonable return for the property used. In the event a Labor union fails to function properly and calls a strike, the State may take all of its property and money, confiscate its records and books and oust the union entirely from the State. If a strike is called the men who go out on the strike may be fined and sent to jail.

Prison for Disobedience

But if an employer orders a lockout or boycott or attempts to decrease production, or the leaders of the unions defy the law and call the men out without just provocation and without submitting the question to the Court of Industrial Relations, or refusing to obey the orders of this court, the punishment is a term in prison and exceptionally heavy fines. The purpose of the Legislature was not to be very hard in the punishment of the workingman. But it did intend to make the punishment severe for the employer and the radical Labor leaders who fomented strikes and Labor troubles for ulterior motives.

Provision is made by the bill that where the employers and workers in industries outside the essential industries cannot settle a controversy themselves, they may submit the dispute to the Court of Industrial Relations by written agreement or a statement of facts. The court may make its investigation and award, and these may be enforced in the same way as if the industry were termed essential.

Court Has Extensive Staff

The court may go outside the State to make investigations of industrial conditions. It is given a full force of commissioners, inspectors and engineers to make any tests or develop any line of information the court feels may be necessary to settle a dispute. It may send men or women anywhere to investigate hours, wages and working conditions of workmen in industries similar to those in operation in

Kansas and this information may be used in the settlement of controversies in this State.

The bill is regarded as about as near court proof as any measure could be. It is the most carefully drawn law Kansas has ever had. It was originally drafted by two of the best-known lawyers in Kansas, was rewritten five times before the Legislature met and has been rewritten twice since during the special session. Some sections have been written and rewritten a dozen times. When the Legislature met the bill went to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which went over it again and again, studying every word and phrase carefully, and when the bill came out of the committee it was passed without the change of a single word or the insertion of a comma or period.

RESIGNATION RULE NOW OUT OF DATE

National Secretary of Socialist Party Says Plan Has Proved to Be Useless in Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Socialist provision requiring a candidate on the Socialist ticket to file a blank resignation with the local Socialist organization has been found useless in practice and has become out of date, said Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party. He was speaking in the case of the suspended New York Socialist assemblymen. The Socialist theory was that the resignation should be signed, with date blank, and filed with the committee before the Socialist Party certified the candidate as its own.

As to the question whether a Socialist official, elected by the votes of many others than Socialists, could be held responsible by a minority group consisting of the Socialist organization, Mr. Branstetter maintained it was proper, inasmuch as the official in such a case had been elected on the Socialist platform and the Socialists had the only organization which could see that this platform was lived up to. Those non-Socialists who had helped to elect the Socialist official, having no organization, were really having their interests looked after when the Socialist exercised influence over the Socialist official.

Regarding the contradiction between the Constitution of the State of New York and the constitution of the Socialist Party on the support of the military, a point which has taken a prominent place in the Albany trial, Mr. Branstetter granted there was a conflict here. He held it was more apparent than actual. In no important instance, he said, had any difficulty ever arisen from it. While the New York Socialists had expressed their opposition to military appropriations, and had voted against them when the entire budget came up for a vote, inclusive of such appropriations, they had always voted for the entire budget, he said. Mr. Branstetter said he regarded both these points the Socialist recall and the opposition to the military as minor propositions on which the opposition in New York was trying to build a larger case than was justified.

MAKER'S VIEWS ON COST OF CLOTHING

Manufacturer States How the Prices of Various Parts Have Increased, and Says Wages of Labor Cannot Be Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — If the government wants to reduce the price of clothing, the burden is on the government to show the clothing men how to do it, declared Henry L. Rissman, president of the Cohn Rissman Company, clothing manufacturers, of Chicago, in discussing the high cost of clothing before the National Association of Retail Clothiers.

To cease buying clothing would not bring the price down, he said. Increase in the amount of production would not do it, and labor prices cannot be reduced. If the public should quit buying and the manufacturers did not have sufficient demand to keep their machinery going, the employees would insist that instead of laying off any of their help they distribute the work pro rata. All that would result would be a possible surplus.

The demand for clothing now continues, and the retailer has the greatest purchasing public in the history of his experience; for the merchant in the city who catered to the moneyed class now caters to the entire city, because the workmen are buying the best clothing.

Mr. Rissman said he would challenge the statement that \$25 was ever a decent price for a suit of clothes, when such suits were produced under conditions that made men and women slave. He claimed that Labor is mainly responsible for the increase in the cost of clothing. By Labor, he said, he did not mean the workers who made the clothing, but Labor considered clear back to the wool-grower.

The retailers were the first to pass the charge of the added cost to the laborers, said Mr. Rissman, and a delegate inquired where the retailer first got this charge to pass it on. He said it was from the manufacturer.

Mr. Rissman said the average wage of workers in the Chicago clothing markets was \$40 a week, including men, women, and boys and girls. An average price of \$40 was being paid for some classes of work that at one time cost \$8, \$12, and \$13, and the rank and file at one time received \$22 to \$23. It was not alone labor that added to the cost, for trimmings on suits had advanced 100 per cent, woollens over 100 per cent, and everything else that goes into clothing had advanced from two to four times its cost in normal times. Next fall eight buttons on a certain ulster, described by Mr. Rissman, he said would cost \$1.12. In normal times \$3 was paid for a gross of buttons.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was questioned as to whether the wages for labor were fixed at the present figure until June 1. Mr. Hillman said that he believed they were. He urged a thorough investigation of the textile industry.

MALLINSON'S PUSSY WILLOW • MALLINSON'S INDESTRUCTIBLE VOILE

FAMOUS BEAUTIES

ANITA STEWART—who wins all hearts by her brilliant acting—is at her best in the artfully conceived MALLINSON SILKS—here the exquisite *Dream Crepe*. Equally "famous beauties" are the new

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BRITISH RAILWAY TERMS ANALYZED

Transport Ministry Increases Cost of Living Bonus 5 Shillings, While Sliding Scale Will Be Operative in September, 1920

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent.

LONDON, England.—It would appear that the cry of joy with which the press heralded the acceptance by the railwaymen's executive of the government's proposals in regard to standardization, wages, sliding scales, and other matters recently, as having laid the basis for "peace on the railways," was both premature and too optimistic a conclusion. From the reports which appeared daily giving the results of mass meetings of railwaymen, one thing was certain: that the proposals were a long way from giving satisfaction. No set of proposals would, naturally, give satisfaction to the more extreme elements on the railways. But the present arrangements as they stand seem to have aroused much opposition and hostility from many moderate quarters. This is easy to understand when one realizes that the proposals have been attempted and what has been attempted is highly desirable course to pursue, but one which by virtue of its actual achievement must inevitably lead to dissatisfaction and discontent. What is it the railwaymen meant by standardization? In the first place they wanted uniformity on all railways in contradistinction to the condition of things now obtaining where a hundred and one different railway companies adopt different methods for the classification of their employees. Secondly, an area regarded by one railway company as country district was described by another company as town or industrial in consequence of which employees of the latter enjoyed higher wages than the former. Again, workmen doing precisely similar work on two different railways were graded differently and drew different rates of pay.

Standardization is a highly desirable course to pursue, but one which by virtue of its actual achievement must inevitably lead to dissatisfaction and discontent. What is it the railwaymen meant by standardization? In the first place they wanted uniformity on all railways in contradistinction to the condition of things now obtaining where a hundred and one different railway companies adopt different methods for the classification of their employees. Secondly, an area regarded by one railway company as country district was described by another company as town or industrial in consequence of which employees of the latter enjoyed higher wages than the former. Again, workmen doing precisely similar work on two different railways were graded differently and drew different rates of pay.

Anomalies of Task

These three examples by no means exhaust the anomalies operating on the railway system, and it is some consolation to learn that the number of grades have been reduced from 512 to 88. In itself this accomplishment is a colossal task, and only those who have had actual experience in handling delicate matters of this kind can fully appreciate what has been done.

While there was much loud talk and fervid appeals for "solidarity" of the working class, while taking into full consideration the fact that there was a general desire on the part of the more thoughtful and sympathetic of the railwaymen to assist the lower grades to raise their standard of living, the simple fact remained that a workman in Grade A had, perhaps, by diligent attention to duty, been promoted to Grade B and had been rewarded by an increase in wages to which, in spite of his theoretical outlook on social affairs, he still thought he was entitled. Under the present proposals the lower paid grades are to receive the greatest benefits, therefore the higher rated a man is inside the new grading the less will be his increase.

Terms Are a Distinct Gain

This is inevitable and unavoidable even under any system of standardization inside a particular grade; and the difficulties and complications are immeasurably greater when a vast number of grades, with varying conditions and rates of pay are lumped together under one classification and given one rate of pay. The objections centered around this point. With the proposal that concedes 5s. a week increase to every man irrespective of grade, there is no quarrel. This is a distinct gain on the offer submitted before the railway strike and follows the award given to the engineering trades by the court of arbitration, and which is already being paid to the shopmen on the railways.

The men now complain that they have not secured the demands made at the time of the strike in October, namely, the extension of the policy adopted in the case of the locomotive drivers and firemen, which leveled up the rates of the lowest paid, irrespective of the railway company, to that of the highest on any railway. To this there was to be added a bonus of 3s. per week (with the above 5s. advance, now 38s.) built up since the war because of the increased cost of living; which total sum was to be the irreducible minimum for the respective grades and would apply to any and every area, London, provincial towns, or country districts. The chief reason for the great railway stoppage in the autumn was the circumstance that the government, in striking an average to determine the standard rates, would thereby have reduced the earnings of many of the higher paid men. This is obviated under the new arrangements by increasing the cost of living bonus from 3s. to 38s. The totality of rates and bonuses will become the stabilized wage and remain in operation undisturbed until September, 1920.

Sliding Scale Arrangements

After that there will be a sliding scale arrangement to adjust the wages to the cost of living, the stabilized rate representing 125 per cent in the cost of living above pre-war and fluctuation either way of five points, will carry an increase or reduction of 1s. as the case may be. In addition, every man will receive 20s., being payment of 5s. back pay for four weeks prior to January 1, 1920, from which date the proposals will take effect.

Such, briefly, are the general fundamentals underlying the settlement between the Ministry of Transport and the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen. Although there has been

an effort to avoid the intricate details and technicalities, sufficient has been written to indicate what a complicated piece of business the whole negotiations have been. Standardization in itself—in any industry—is an unthankful task, but when coupled on to wages movements and the fluctuating prices of food and other necessities, the work becomes stupendous.

Conciliation Machinery

The machinery to be set up for the purpose of conciliation has been dealt with in a previous issue and remains largely initially the same. Matters of purely local interest, the discharge or victimization of a man, will be considered by a joint committee representing the union and the railway management, but the aggrieved party has the right to appeal. Questions that are national in character, such as wages and hours, are to be dealt with by the nominees of the national executives of the unions and the railway committee. Every impartial observer who has watched the progress of the negotiations, and who knows the conditions under which the railwaymen labored less than a decade ago, must agree with J. H. Thomas, M.P., the general secretary of the union, that "the settlement is a good one," and that the men would have been extremely foolish and misguided if they had rejected the proposals.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR BELGIAN PROFITEERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The Journal published recently an article from its Belgian correspondent on the cost of living in Brussels, which is particularly impressive if one compares the statistics it gives with the excessive rate of living in France. These figures show that Belgium has known how to successfully adapt the energy and sagacity which it displayed during the war, to improving the conditions of peace.

The newspaper points out that Belgium possesses the great advantage of being far smaller than France, so that the task of distributing supplies is comparatively easy. Supplies unloaded at Antwerp in the morning can be distributed by night in the remotest cities of the country. However, had not Belgium revealed energy and method in tackling the economic problems facing it, such facilities would not have sufficed to help it through the difficulties with which it was confronted. The government realized the necessity of working in direct collaboration with both producers and consumers, who, reassured as to the absolute loyalty of the government, were content to abide by the decisions taken by the latter.

As a striking example of the policy followed by the Belgian Government in economical matters, take the question of potatoes. When it was seen that potatoes could be sold at a reasonable profit for 20 to 25 centimes the kilo, and that the production exceeded the needs of the country, the government authorized exportation so long as the above-mentioned price was maintained on the national market. In order to effectively prevent potatoes from being exported at an extravagant price to the detriment of Belgian consumers, for every wagon load exported the state exacts that a wagon load shall be sold to it at 12 centimes a kilo, and turns it over to Belgian consumers at 18 centimes. Thus both home consumers and exporters are satisfied, and the government is moreover, able to provide the French devastated regions with some 2500 tons.

Thanks to the wise methods employed Belgium suffers no shortage in foodstuffs, and its export trade is thriving. Whilst illicit speculation is attaining the dignity of a recognized profession in France, profiteering is reduced to a minimum in Belgium where the importations in the month of November reached a total of 103,000,000 francs, but where exportations brought in no less than 89,000,000 francs.

PROTEST AGAINST EAST END EVICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The indignation aroused by the proposed demolition of dwelling-houses to build a telephone exchange in Spitalfields culminated recently in a public meeting held at Christchurch Hall, Hanbury Street, to protest against the threatened evictions.

The houses involved are of the tenement class, some of the families having resided there for periods ranging from 20 to 60 years. Negotiations for the purchase of the property by the government commenced as far back as 1915; many of the houses have already been vacated; and possession of the remainder is demanded.

Councillor J. R. Raphael, who presided over a crowded attendance, said individual evictions were going on almost daily all over the borough, and, as if this were not a sufficient infliction, the super-erector, in the form of the government, proposed to sweep away an entire block of houses to erect a telephone exchange for which an alternative site could easily be found. His advice to the threatened tenants was to sit tight and see if the government dare, in the face of public opinion, evict them by force.

Major Atlee, Mayor of Stepney, moved a resolution calling attention to the already serious overcrowding and want of houses in Stepney, and demanding that the houses for the telephone exchange "which have been designedly kept empty should be made available for dwelling, and that the proposed telephone exchange be placed on a more suitable site." A scheme, he said, had been approved by the Minister of Health for building houses in that area, and the Postmaster-General stepped in with the proposal for a telephone exchange. It was a scandal, he added, that telephones and cinemas should come before dwelling-houses.

FAMOUS AIRCRAFT SHOWN IN PARIS

Progress From Early Monoplane to Modern Mammoth Aeroplane Seen at French Salon

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—Amongst the many exhibitions and salons that Mr. Poincaré has inaugurated during the first year of peace, none has presented such timely interest as the Sixth Aeronautical Salon which was opened recently. All who visited it were struck by the immense future reserved for aviation, in consideration of the great advance of the last two decades.

Mr. Poincaré, accompanied by Marshals Foch and Pétain, and by the ambassadors of Great Britain, Italy, and the United States, took considerable interest in his visit and instead of strictly following the itinerary arranged by the organizing committee, he allowed his curiosity to guide him, apparently wishing to see everything there was to be seen and to learn all about the latest inventions.

Progress Achieved

Those who visited the Salon could not fail to marvel at the remarkable progress achieved, since the conception of the first aeroplane of Mr. Ader, (1891-1897) resembling a gigantic bat, to the fantastic Mammoth built by Mr. Bleriot, with its four powerful motors, the latest "thing" in air machines. This aeroplane can carry 25,000 kilos and 25 passengers, and is practically a transformed giant bombing machine which the armistice prevented from being put into use. It has two floors. On the first floor there is installed a wireless telegraph apparatus, while on the second one finds a comfortable cabin with sufficient room space for four passengers, the pilot's and mechanic's cabins.

This giant will soon carry out its first cross-channel passage and a great success may safely be predicted for it. The great white Handley Page aeroplane also attracted the attention of Mr. Poincaré, who climbed into the beautifully equipped cabin of the cross-channel veteran, after which he examined the Nieuport, the type of machine in which Sadi Lecoq recently accomplished his extraordinary speed record, flying at the rate of 200 miles an hour!

Aerial Passenger Lines

The exhibit of the Farnum brothers was also of great interest to all who visited the salon. The Farnums, who recently accomplished the Franco-Senegal raid with its great outspread wings the very expression of solidity and comfort. Its cabin was provided with real windows, through which passengers can contemplate the panorama over which they are flying; revolving armchairs and tables were also provided. But, not content with the maximum of comfort and speed, the

Messageries Aériennes offer their clients the minimum of trouble. Motor cars conduct them from their dwellings to the aviation ground and vice versa, whilst motor lorries take charge of their luggage. All details have been admirably thought out, so that the service works with clockwork regularity.

Amongst the innovations which particularly interested the public was the post office of the postal air service organized by the Compagnie Générale Transaérienne, which has been granted the monopoly of this service by the French and British governments.

Whilst endowing the world with the most luxurious aeroplane, Messrs. Farnum have also wished to supply a machine within the reach of all fortunes, and this is the reason why a diminutive, practical David sheltered itself confidently under the protecting wings of the Goliath.

DAYLIGHT CINEMA INVENTION IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—A new invention recently shown in London, and known as the Q. E. D. Daylight Cinematograph Screen, has attracted considerable interest. By the use of this screen and with the usual standard projecting apparatus, pictures are produced in daylight equal in definition to those shown in the best darkened picture houses. There is certainly a great opportunity for a screen which enables perfect pictures to be projected in broad daylight or in a well lighted hall, if for no other reason than that indicated in a recent issue of Punch, where two farm friends are shown meeting in the highway and exchanging the following enlightening dialogue:

Bill: But George you shurly baint goin' to Cinema w/out first clearing oop a bit?—George: Yer doant 'ave ter, yer sit in th' dark.

The previous attempts to produce a screen of this kind have not been very successful. Where clear definition has been secured in daylight, the amount of electric current required has been enormous and the perishing of the films has been correspondingly rapid. In the case of the Q. E. D. screen, the amount of electric current needed for indoor projection in daylight or artificial light, is below, or no greater, than that normally required in darkened cinemas. Among the advantages claimed for the new screen from an educational point of view is the fact that it will be possible to give lessons and lectures illustrated by cinema pictures without the lecture room having to be darkened. In commercial and other propaganda, the screen, it is pointed out, can be used with cinematographs or motor lorries where halls are not available.

The invention, if it proves to be all that it has seemed to be at recent trials, will enable the cinema to spread into those countries where the natives will not go into darkened buildings.

COOPERATORS IN EUROPE COMBINE

British Have Made Arrangements for Trade With South Russia, Rumania, Serbia, and Poland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER, England.—Cooperators are convinced that the capitalistic system of credit and trade broke down under the strain of war, and they are equally convinced that it will fail to restore the broken markets, or overcome the difficulties of world shortage and rising prices. They have, on the other hand, not the slightest doubt as to the ability of the machinery of the cooperative movement to place the commerce of the world on a firm foundation again, for cooperation, they say, reconciles the interests of the producer and consumer alike, bringing them together upon mutually advantageous terms.

This conviction is held because operators are also firmly convinced that the individualistic system of trading makes the supplying of human needs purely incidental to the acquiring of profits, while cooperation, on the other hand, seeks the good of all. "The original and beneficent object of trade—that is, the satisfaction of human needs—has been lost sight of in a capitalist system whose motive is that of profit-making, and whose method is that of autocracy," writes Miss Llewellyn Davies, the general

secretary of the Cooperative Women's Guild, in a paper on "An Economic League of Peoples." "A cooperative system, based on organized consumption, restores the original object of trade. It is one which accepts the economic interests of the whole body of consumers as the purpose of trade. It functions without making profits, distributing the surplus on trading transactions to the members in proportion to purchase. It makes capital the servant, not the master, of industry."

Movement's Rapid Spread

The war, while it has brought devastation and misery on a scale hitherto unknown, has also thrown into bold relief the evils of individualism, and the virtues of cooperation. Everywhere the cooperative movement has spread with amazing rapidity, and a silent but powerful revolution is taking place, and slowly but surely a new social civilization is evolving. "Ultimately, no doubt, will arise an International Cooperative Wholesale Society which will pool the surpluses of trade and divide them amongst different countries, thus extending the cooperative non-profit-making methods of national cooperation to international trade," says Miss Davies. But in the meantime there is urgent work to be done in the areas devastated by the war.

The British Cooperative Wholesale Society has already been visited by operators from many different countries, including Belgium, Armenia, and France, asking for help. In response to these appeals, the Co-

operative Wholesale Society has decided to lend £1,200,000 on credit to cooperative federations in countries where distress has been prevalent, to be paid back in manufactured goods, cash, or raw materials. An agreement has also been made for an exchange of trade with cooperative societies in south Russia, and it is estimated that the Cooperative Wholesale Society will supply articles to the value of £400,000.

Goods for South Russia

On September 27, 1919, the Cunard steamer Tyrta left Manchester docks bound for the Kuban district of south Russia, laden with £60,000 of goods, chiefly textiles. In return the Russian societies will send hides, wheat, raw materials, and other commodities.

About £200,000 in the form of food and clothing has also been sent to the Federation of Village Cooperative Societies of Rumania. Poland also has received help; goods on credit having been supplied to two cooperative wholesale societies there—the Union of Consumers Societies and the Polish Conservative Cooperative Union. About £100,000 worth of commodities has been sent to each of these organizations, and more is to follow. The Serbian Union of Agricultural Cooperative Societies is to receive credit to the extent of £200,000, and the Cooperative Wholesale Society at Prague is to receive £100,000, whilst the question of supplying necessities of life to the value of \$100,000 to the Cooperative Union of Armenia, for distribution among cooperative families in distress, is also under consideration.

MANY NEW ULSTERS From Kuppenheimer Now In This Sale

We Have Just Received Them and Instead of Keeping Them Out, for Selling at Regular Prices, or Packing Them Away for Next Season and Getting the 30% Higher Prices Which Clothing Will in All Probability Bring Next Winter, We Have Put Them Right in with Our Regular Stock, Offering You Unlimited Choice of as Fine Ready-to-Wear Clothing as There Is Made

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\$75, \$80, \$85 and \$90 Overcoats and Suits, at \$67.50 \$65, \$67.50 and \$70 Overcoats and Suits, at \$57.50

\$55, \$57.50 and \$60 Overcoats and Suits, at \$47.50 \$45, \$47.50 and \$50 Overcoats and Suits, at \$37.50

\$95, \$100, \$115, \$125 and \$135 Overcoats and Suits on Sale at 49th and 42nd Street Stores Only, at \$87.50

\$30.00, \$32.50, \$35.00 and \$40.00 Suits at all stores except 49th and 42nd Streets, at \$23.50

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Broadway at Ninth, New York

New Lamps

One of the finest collections of bronze and cloisonne floor and table lamps we have ever had has just arrived from the Orient

More than fifty different designs of table lamps, \$25 to \$47 each.

Floor lamps, \$80, \$107.50, \$162.50, \$190 each. Beautiful Chinese pottery vase lamps, including Sang de Boeuf, plain yellow, blues, and hawthorn decorations, \$45 to \$150 each.

Silk and Parchment Lamp Shades

An excellent stock from which you can choose a shade for either floor or table lamps, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$190 each. Second Gallery, New Building.

Garden Party Foulards

are destined to attain wide popularity in the next few months. The materials are all figured, with large striking terms for the modish woman who follows the fashion religiously, and quieter, but none the less stylish, designs for the more conservative dresser. There are two qualities, both 40 inches wide; \$1.50 and \$7.50 yard.

The simpler color-combinations are navy and white, navy and beige, Alsatian or Delft blue used with white and beige, brown and white (a rich glowing shade which promises to be very good this Spring), and, of course, the inevitable black and white.

Then there are more daring effects, introducing a dull

American Beauty or sapphire triangle on a navy background, with interlaced white squares.

Irregular lines forming broken circles and squares, the design carried out in beige or white on a dark background, make an attractive silk, and are much in favor.

Main floor, Old Building.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Scarcely anything is more important, in these days of snow and slush and puddles, than that children should have good shoes to protect their feet from getting wet.

Particularly appropriate are some dull black lace bluchers for boys; sizes 11 to 13½ at \$5.25; sizes 1 to 6 at \$6.50. Stout soles sewed on to sturdy uppers, well fashioned, good drill lining.

For children, a similar lace shoe—not blucher—at \$4.50 to \$7, according to size; sizes

running from 6 (small) to 6 (for big girls). In tan, \$4.50 to \$8.

For bright days and clean streets, we have, for children, patent leather button shoes with velvet tops, \$6.50 to \$8.50, according to size; white kid-skin tops, \$6.50 to \$9.

Boys' Shoes—Burlington Arcade floor, New Building. Girls' Shoes—Main floor, Old Building.

CLYDE HAS GOOD SHIPBUILDING YEAR

Production for 1919 Shows Advance Over Previous Year's Output of 114,000 Tons and Is Second Highest on Record

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The shipbuilding returns for the United Kingdom for 1919 are somewhat disappointing. It was anticipated that after the war there would be a great and rapid advance in shipbuilding, but there has been practically none so far. In 1918, 124,444 vessels of 1,840,029 tons were constructed; in 1919, 126,858 vessels of 1,931,769 tons. It has to be remembered, however, that in 1918 a considerable volume of the work was naval. The department of the Controller-General of Shipbuilding, now demobilized, had done its best to speed up the construction of merchant steamers, but was tremendously handicapped by the amount of naval work on the stocks, and by the refitting and repairing of the vessels of the fleet which had to be given first place.

Neither does the output of the United Kingdom compare very favorably with that of the United States. It is interesting to note that in the United States 1337 vessels were built of approximately 4,700,000 tons, and developing, approximately, 2,590,000 indicated horsepower, while in the United Kingdom 1268 vessels of 1,931,000 tons and 3,210,000 indicated horsepower left the ways. These figures show the American tonnage to be more than twice that of the United Kingdom; but it consists of many vessels for the lakes' traffic and a very large number of wooden vessels. The seagoing value of the boats is fairly well represented by the indicated horsepower, which, as will be seen, is considerably greater in the case of the United Kingdom.

Production's Gradual Recovery

The Clyde production of 646,154 tons is an advance over 1918 of 114,000 tons, and is the second highest on record. It has been gradually recovering since 1915, when it dropped to 306,400 tons, the lowest output since 1897; but it has some little way to go before it reaches the record year of Clyde shipbuilding, 1913, when the output reached the total of 756,976 tons.

The output on the Clyde compares favorably with that of the other large British rivers. Vessels to the number of 422 were built in 1919 on the Clyde of a tonnage of 646,154 and 1,479,771 indicated horsepower, while on the Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Lagan, together, 239 vessels were floated of a total tonnage of 968,174 and 1,164,081 indicated horsepower. Thus on the Clyde nearly double the number of boats were built with an indicated horsepower exceeding all the others put together of over 300,000.

Outputs Compared

* Again, an interesting comparison may be constituted between the work on the Clyde and that done on the other Scottish rivers. The following shows the position at a glance:

	Vessels Tons	I. H. P.
The Dee & Moray Firth	68	12,458
The Clyde	422	646,154
The Forth	42	51,280
The Tay	13	17,765
	545	728,687

It will be readily seen how far the Clyde outstrips the others in output.

With reference more particularly to the work on the Clyde, as has been stated, the increase in tonnage over 1918 amounted to only about 114,000 tons. There was no corresponding increase, however, on the horsepower, which fell to an extent of almost 400,000. Several reasons may be given to account for the comparative failure in output in this area. First of all, labor remained in an unsettled state throughout the year, although recently it has become more stabilized, as any rate on the surface. Second, the working week had been shortened without adequate compensation in an increase of numbers of workmen. Third, besides the usual repair work, there had to be done a great deal of work on the refitting of steamers which had been on war service. Lastly, many contracts which had been partially completed for the Admiralty were canceled. For example, a certain firm had contracts canceled for a battle cruiser, a light cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers, and three submarines, on which a considerable amount of work had been done on the hulls and machinery.

Premier Year of the Tramp

The rescinding of the contracts for naval vessels freed many of the stocks for ocean-going craft; and 1919 may be said to have been the premier year of the tramp steamer. Of the total of 422 vessels constructed on the Clyde 96 were cargo steamers of a total of 378,512 tons; and only seven were passenger boats of an aggregate of 28,142 tons. When it is taken into account that one of the vessels was the Cameronia of 16,500 tons, the tonnage of the other six must have been very small. Twenty-six war vessels, of 91,676 tons, were launched and 19 oil tankers of 55,491 tons. And of the total of 422 vessels 235 aggregated only 30,537 tons. The Cameronia, the first liner laid down after the declaration of the armistice, was completed in the record time of 9½ months.

It is understood that a considerable number of trans-ocean liners have been placed on order with the big shipbuilding concerns, so that as 1919 has been the year of the tramp steamer, 1920 may turn out to be the year of the liner. These liners will replace those torpedoed during the war. Many of them will be fitted with geared turbines, and oil fuel will be almost universally used, to the saving of bunker space. The accommodation for passengers should in consequence be improved; there will be economy in respect of the labor employed in firing the boilers; and a greater efficiency in driving power should result, making itself manifest in the rate of going. It should not be long either before more than a few vessels of the Lusitania type are crossing the Atlantic, and that within the five days. The prospects of shipbuilding in 1920 are bright; and, perhaps, especially so in the Clyde area.

INCREASES IN PRICES AND WAGES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—According to a general summary of employment, wages, and prices in the December issue of the Labor Gazette, in most industries employment continued good, or fairly good during November, although the iron molders' strike seriously affected the engineering trades, causing much unemployment and short time. Employment at iron and steel works, and in other metal trades was also adversely affected by the dispute. Coal mining and iron and steel manufacture were handicapped by shortage of railway wagons.

The changes in rates of wages reported to the Labor Department as having come into operation in November, resulted in an increase of approximately £480,000 in the weekly wages of 1,900,000 workpeople. The principal change, the Gazette says, was an increase of 5s. per week awarded to men employed in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, which was extended to men in various other metal trades and in the chemical and explosives trades. Workpeople in the woolen and worsted, and the textile, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing trades, also received further increases in wages under the operation of sliding scales depending on the cost of living, and there were numerous increases in the building and printing trades. Changes in hours of labor in November affected about 30,000 workpeople, whose recognition of working time was reduced by an average of three hours per week.

The level of retail prices at December 1, the Gazette states, was about the same as a month earlier, a net increase in the prices of food being counterbalanced by the reduction in the price of coal. The average increase in retail prices of the principal articles of food at December 1 was 134 per cent, as compared with July, 1914, the corresponding percentage for November 1 being 131, on the basis of the pre-war standard of consumption. Taking into account housing, rent, clothing, fuel, and light, in addition to food, the average increase at December 1 was approximately 125 per cent, or about the same as a month earlier.

SWEDEN PLANS TO JOIN NATIONS' LEAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Danish newspaper "Politiken" recently published an interview with Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist, regarding the League of Nations. He said: "The reports coming from America are not encouraging. But we must hold on to the idea. Once introduced, it can never die. What-ever the appearance of the first League of Nations will present, it nevertheless will constitute a foundation for mutual understanding. About our negotiations here I have no right to say anything. But we are striving to enter into the League with a unanimous opinion regarding Scandinavia's position."

Mr. Branting characterized Bolshevism as "a ghost which cannot stand the daylight." "See how quickly it wastes away and disappears everywhere, except under the Russian terrorism. During the winter of 1917-18, we lived through our hardest times in Sweden and suffered much from hunger and want," continued Mr. Branting. "But in spite of that, the ghost did not gain in power anything to speak of. And so it will be everywhere. Our democratic ideas are too sound, our parliamentary system is too firm."

BRITAIN'S DEMAND FOR RURAL HOUSES

Viscount Astor Declares There Is an Immediate Minimum Need for 100,000 Dwellings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Viscount Astor, speaking at a meeting of the Agricultural Club in London, recently, said there was an immediate minimum need for 100,000 new rural houses. The Ministry of Health had been criticized for the minimum accommodation demanded for rural houses, but the rural standard should not be below the urban standard, since the families of agricultural laborers were on the average 16 per cent larger than the families of the rest of the population. The 100,000 houses should, as far as possible, be built in hamlets and villages, thus facilitating education, satisfying the gregarious instincts of man, and enabling better water and drainage to be provided. The bicycle had made it possible for the agricultural laborer to live some distance from his work.

Cost Almost Doubled

The cost of building had almost doubled and a brick cottage which before the war cost £350 would now cost £700. New methods of construction were however being discovered and old methods rediscovered, and steel and concrete and pisé de terre seemed likely to reduce the cost by £150 per house. But even if the Treasury wiped off 30 per cent of the present cost of building as representing war inflation above normal post war cost, they could not look to getting cottages at a lower figure than from £350 to £500.

Taking this as the cost of building, it would be seen that the economic rent to be reached during the next few years varied between 10s. 6d. and 15s. per week. A flat rate minimum of 7s. had been proposed as an initial rent for new rural cottages, but war experience had shown that the minimum tended to become the maximum and such a low figure would be inadequate for industrial or semi-industrial districts. They were, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the initial rents must be considerably higher than pre-war rents; that they would have to aim at getting, in 1927, an economic rent on the then cost of building, and that the 3s. maximum fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board, as the rent for tied cottages, would have to be reconsidered.

The Rural Exodus

Before the war agricultural laborers paid more than 3s. a week in rent and more would have done so if cottages had been available. While the cost of living had doubled, agricultural wages had more than doubled and an initial rent for new rural houses of from 7s. to 10s. was not unreasonable, but this did not mean that the rents of old small or insanitary rural houses should rise to anything like that figure. These initial rents should be substantially increased in about two or three years and again in 1927. It was essential to get rural housing established on a commercial basis if the rural exodus and agricultural depression were to be checked.

BRITISH COTTON MEN TO MAKE WORLD TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interesting, and what may prove highly profitable, proposal for investigating commercial possibilities along the trade routes, and particularly in China, will be reviewed early this year when the government will be asked by cotton interests in Lancashire to give substantial assistance toward arranging and equipping a ship in which manufacturers, merchants, and operatives may visit the world's markets where products of the north country looms are eagerly sought. A similar scheme was discussed some months ago and would have materialized but for the fact that insufficient support from the government was forthcoming.

The proposal comes from the head of the British Consular Service in China, who reported that the Chinese Empire could easily absorb all the cotton Lancashire was able to export. A delegation of the Cotton Operatives Union went to America to investigate the whole process of artificial humidity which has been brought to a fine art in the States and has been responsible for the more delicate cotton fabrics in which American manufacturers now specialize. That delegation returned and reported that Lanca-

shire had nothing to fear from American competition, but there were greater possibilities, and perhaps great dangers to encounter, in other parts of the world.

It was then proposed that representatives of the cotton manufacturers and spinners' associations and of the leading merchants, together with a number of experienced operatives, should go on a world-tour, first visiting The Netherlands, then Egypt, India, China, and Japan, and afterward South America, the United States, and Canada, and investigate for 10 months or so the whole aspect of the world's cotton markets, from the cultivation of cotton in eastern plantations, to the opening up of large areas for development.

The cost was estimated at £30,000, and it was because the government would only encourage the venture to the extent of £3000 that the idea was put in abeyance. The government is again to be asked to afford greater support to the proposal. Even if these representations fail, there is good reason for saying that the tour will be made in 1920, though Lancashire itself may have to undertake its entire responsibility.

MILK SUBSIDY FOR LONDON OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The present high price of milk was the subject of a deputation from the local authorities of the Greater London area, which recently waited upon the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street. The deputation, which was the outcome of a conference held at the Guildhall recently, asked for an immediate reduction in the price of milk, it being urged that the present figure was unnecessarily high in relation to the cost of production and distribution. He also asked that the government should introduce legislation, whereby local authorities might establish and maintain depots for the supply of milk, at not less than cost price, and further urged that education authorities should supply milk free of charge to necessitous children at public elementary schools. The question of coal supplies was also dealt with, and the government was asked to give precedence in railway and other transport to coal, milk, and foodstuffs. Practically the whole of the members' councils and urban district councils in the metropolitan area were represented, as well as the Corporation of the City of London, the Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey County Councils, one delegate being sent from each body.

In addition to Mr. G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, and Mr. Wilfred Buckley, Director of Milk Supplies, the Prime Minister was accompanied by Dr. Addison and Sir George Newman. The deputation, it is stated, was sympathetically received, but Mr. Lloyd George informed the members that a milk subsidy could not be given, and that the responsibility must be taken by the localities under the various health acts, and health orders. Subsidies, he thought, were things that should be decreased rather than increased. The Premier further stated that he would introduce a bill which would give municipalities power to municipalize the milk supply to licensed milk sellers, and, in time of emergency to fix prices.

BRITISH FIRMS IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Department of Overseas Trade announces that British firms established in the United Kingdom, who are sending representatives to south Russia, are advised for the future to furnish such representatives with letters or certificates to the effect that the firm is British, and that the person is representing British commercial interests. These letters or certificates should be addressed by the firm direct to His Majesty's consular office at the port or town visited by the traveler, and handed to the latter for presentation to such officer.

NEW GOVERNOR AT DAMASCUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—News received from Damascus announces that Rida Pasha El Rikabi, the Military Governor-General, has handed his resignation to Emir Zeid, who declined to accept it. The Pasha persisted in the decision which he had taken, whereupon the Emir offered this appointment to Abd El Hamid Pasha, who declined it, and then to Moustapha Nemat Bey, chief of the staff officers, who has accepted it. Rachid Bey Talha has been named Director of the Interior.

PEACE UNDECIDED ON INDIA'S BORDER

Though Peace Was Signed With Afghans in August, Mahsuds Have Not Admitted Defeat—Recent Events Summarized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember that peace was signed with Afghanistan on August 8. Nevertheless, there is little sign of peace on the Indian frontier. The Mahsuds and Waziris spent September in plundering and raiding peaceful villages. On September 19 the Tank railway station was attacked; on September 23 an attack was made on Kirghi. Finally, the insecurity of life and property in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu became so serious as to render punitive measures unavoidable. The Waziris and Mahsuds were summoned to Jirgas, and informed that unless they ceased their tactics of harassing the British troops and plundering the local villages, they would be subjected to aerial bombardment. The Tochi Waziris accepted the British terms, but the Mahsuds remained defiant.

A Rumor in Waziristan

It appears that there was a rumor in Waziristan, which obtained general credence, to the effect that the British were pledged to hand over the country to Afghanistan within six months. Hence the defiance of the Mahsuds and their continual efforts to curry favor with Kabul and to obtain military assistance from the Amir. Punitive measures were adopted and Mahsud villages bombed. The bombing had the desired effect with the Waziris, but the Mahsuds still held out, until in December, the fighting became heavier than at any part of the campaign. From December 10 there was continual skirmishing with the still rebellious section of the Waziris and the ever-defiant Mahsuds. Even the Tochi Waziris were reported to be again unsettled and to be holding a jirga at Shawa in the Kurram.

On December 10 the Mahsuds attacked a party of British troops near Jandola. On December 12 the British troops drove off a Mahsud gang near Jandola. On December 13 there was heavy fighting on Sarkai Ridge. The Mahsuds enfiladed the British troops on the ridge from the nullahs below. The British, having obtained their objective, prepared to retreat. The

Mahsuds attempted to cut them off but were unsuccessful.

On December 17, the Mahsuds were again collected round about Jandola. It was reported that the Wana Waziris were hurrying to their assistance. The Mahsud tactics appear to be to harass, snipe, and raid, while avoiding a decisive engagement. To describe the present situation briefly, the Mahsuds rejected the peace terms offered by the British, on account of their fixed opposition to the British schemes for the construction of a good road between Jandola and Sarwekal. It is believed that the Mahsuds are under the impression that they will be able to induce the British to pay indemnities for the privilege of making the Shahnk Road. It is added that the Malik recently returned from Kabul are responsible for this false impression of the Mahsuds.

On December 19 and 20 the fighting culminated in the two-day battle of Sandbag Hill. On December 19 the British troops gained their objective, to clear the ridge and establish a strong, permanent picket on the hill, after a fierce fight lasting several hours. The advantage, however, was temporary, as the enemy, by a determined counter-attack, succeeded in rendering the British position untenable and in inflicting severe casualties.

Enemy Routed

On the morning of December 20 operations were resumed, and by 10 o'clock, after fierce fighting, Sandbag Hill was swept clear of Mahsuds and occupied by the Punjab. The next objective, Comb Hill, was in British occupation by 11, and the position was swiftly consolidated. The enemy was put to rout, and suffered severely in the course of a hasty retirement. Throughout the engagement the British air forces rendered valuable assistance. By noon, there remained of the Mahsud forces only a few stragglers who could be seen on the sky line, toiling over a distant ridge.

Report says that the Mahsuds, even now, do not admit themselves beaten, but are planning a fresh stand at Kothai, where they will have the advantage of the caves of the locality as a refuge from the attacks of the air craft. The full strength of the British air force is to be brought to bear upon the enemy if he attempts any fresh attack.

MORE HOMESTEADS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Homestead entries filed at the various offices throughout Canada during 1919 show an increase of over 50 per cent over those of the previous year, the figures respectively being 6623 for 1919 and 4378 for the previous year.

GENERAL GOURAUD ON FUTURE OF SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—A large reception was held recently at the French Club, in honor of General Gouraud, at which two addresses expressive of the members' welcome and good wishes were delivered by Dr. Negre, president of the committee, and by Mr. Brand. General Gouraud replied in part, as follows:

"I assure you, gentlemen, that you may count upon my support in all the questions which the development of the union presents. Within five years Syria has escaped from the Turkish yoke, and passed to the tutelage of France, and it is not rash to think, that in giving the mandate for Syria to France, she will satisfy the wishes of all the Syrians, who truly understand the future of their Nation."

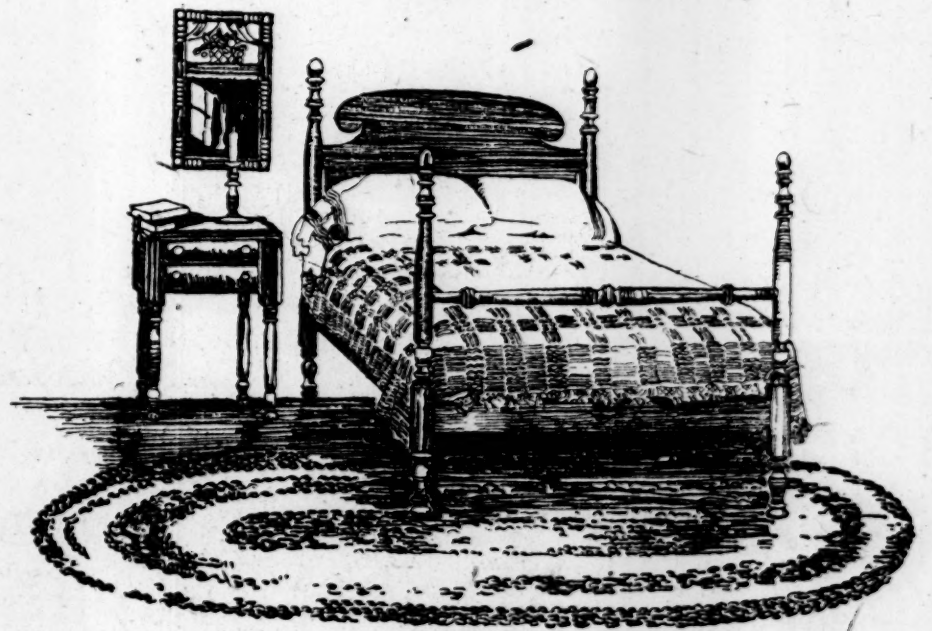
"I purposely employ the word 'tutelage,' for we have not come here as conquerors, but have come to continue France's mission of education and assistance, in the widest sense of the word. Though France possesses force, she also has goodness, and it is because she has the gift for creating around her the ties of affection that her work beyond the seas is so strong. Where, then, could the bonds of affection be closer than in this Syria, where for centuries France has made herself known by her greater generosity. You will help me, gentlemen, to perpetuate this tradition."

MOTOR TRAFFIC FOR LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the London Chamber of Commerce recently, it was stated that although it was not proposed to organize in London a transport bureau for road motor traffic between the city and provincial centers, the chamber was actively co-operating with those towns which had already established such a service. These included Bradford, Birmingham, Leicester, Walsall, Liverpool, and Luton, and the London Chamber was doing all it could to secure for motor lorries carrying goods to London, return loads, to cheapen the cost of transport. In the Midlands the problem was totally different from that presented in London, where private enterprise was doing so much to make the Metropolis a self-contained community. The London Chamber, it was further stated, was fully alive to the importance of the movement, and would do everything possible to assist those boroughs which had taken the initiative, but at the present time it was not thought necessary for the Chamber to set up a clearing-house of its own.

Typical Paine Values for February



Mahogany Bedstead \$29.50

Hair Mattress, \$36
Upholstered Spring, \$28

Never before has there been such a demand for homes. The war turmoil and shortage of residential properties have worked together to cause this unprecedented condition.

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Cotton	\$3.00	Fine Cotton	\$2.60
Fine Cotton	\$3.60	Fine Lisle	\$2.75
Fine Lisle	\$3.90	Fine Silk (hem top)	\$6.45
		Fine Silk (rib top)	7.00
(3 pairs in a box)		(6 pairs in a box)	
Silk	\$3.75	Fine Cotton	\$5.10
Heavy Silk	\$4.95	Fine Lisle	\$5.40
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS			
(3 pairs in a box)		(6 pairs in a box)	
Sizes 6 to 8	\$1.80	Sizes 6 to 8	\$3.50
Sizes 8½ to 11	\$2.10	Sizes 8½ to 11	\$4.10

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OFFICERS' DOUBLE-breasted with inverted pleat down back; belt all around with BREASTED MODELS buckle; convertible collar; outside patch pockets; buckled wrist fastenings, ivory buttons. Retailing during war for \$25 to \$30. Delivered free to your door on receipt of \$12.50

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If not satisfied, return coat and money will be refunded

SOCIALISTS GAIN IN BELGIAN ELECTION

Party's 50 Seats in Parliament Largely Due to Introduction of Universal Suffrage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The elections took place in Belgium very quietly. The old Parliament counted 186 seats which were divided as follows: 99 Clericals, 45 Liberals, 1 Independent Democrat, 1 Christian Democrat. The Roman Catholics although they did not possess an absolute majority, that is to say two-thirds of the votes, were however the masters of the country. The Cabinet was entirely composed of Clericals and by a gradual scheme of penetration, had succeeded in entering into all the public administrative departments. The leader of the party was Count Woste, an old Flemish lawyer and an Ultramontanist. The Roman Catholics and Liberals were, however, only able to keep their places thanks to the plural vote, a system which gave the advantage to the wealthy classes.

King Promises Reform

On the occasion of his entry into Brussels on November 22, 1918, King Albert in his speech from the throne solemnly promised to give universal suffrage to all Belgian citizens of 21 years of age. The Chamber agreed to this promise which became law, and it was on this basis that the elections of November 16, 1919 took place. These elections were a surprise for everyone, as no one expected such an advance for the Socialist Party. The new Chamber is made up as follows: Clericals, 73; Socialists, 70; Liberals, 34; other parties, 9. Total, 186.

The result is that the Clericals have lost 26 seats, the Liberals 11, whilst the Socialists have gained 30. Thus the Socialist Party comes out victorious in the first election held under universal suffrage, while the Roman Catholic Party loses the power which it has held for more than 30 years. The latter thus pays for its many mistakes; and even its French friends openly reproach its blindness regarding military and diplomatic questions before the war. Count Woste is largely responsible for these faults. He had unlimited confidence in German treaties and loyalty. Although it is prestige has not entirely disappeared the former leader is always listened to with attention. This respect is slightly tinged with pity as the war has taught this uncompromising papist nothing.

Liberals Lose Seats

The Liberal Party comes out of the elections very much weakened, and has to deplore the loss of several of its most devoted members. They are the victims, as were the progressives of 1894, of the democratic policy which they defended. What is most striking in the brilliant success of the Socialists is that this time Flanders has been won over to the collectivist doctrines. Flanders, that ancient rampart of the Clericals, has been strongly united with red. The Socialist victory is especially due to universal suffrage and the lowering of the electoral age from 25 to 21 years. This success of the Extreme Left is also to be explained by the fact that the Belgian Labor Party absolutely broke with the German Social Democracy and that it never ceased showing its patriotism during the war. The chief Socialist representatives have also publicly denounced Bolshevism.

Such being the result of the elections, it is to be remarked that not one of the three great parties has a majority over the other two. Under these conditions it is difficult to constitute a Cabinet. An alliance between the Liberals and Catholics is not possible, and a greater number of Liberal deputies desired that the party should

confine itself to a systematic opposition. But the Liberal deputies who held a Portfolio in the last Cabinet are disposed to give the government their help. Leon Delacroix, Clerical, Prime Minister, and Minister of Finance, an upright man and universally esteemed, will, however, remain at the head of the government, although disapproved of by Count Woste.

SETTLING CLAIMS OF AMERICAN ARMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The department of the American Army which deals with claims for billets, damages and so forth, is just at present extremely busy settling all sums due to French landlords and peasants for accommodation during the stay of the American Army in France. At the landing of the first American troops in France, a certain amount of uncertainty was felt in well-informed French circles, who knew that according to the American law the United States Government would not be responsible for any damage its army might cause, and considerable relief was experienced when Congress passed an act in 1918 by which all claims brought forward by French citizens should be settled according to the manner customary in France, and followed by the French Government. Capt. J. Hull was placed in charge of this department at Tours. This department had, up to November 5, 1919, dealt with 62,564 claims representing a round sum of \$287,811 francs.

There are 1046 claims still remaining to be settled, and if no decision has been taken concerning them before the final departure of the American Army, Mr. Ignace, Undersecretary of State for Military Affairs, will assume the task of settling those claims which the French Government consider justified.

"RIGHT TO STRIKE" IS DEFENDED IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In French Labor circles, a question, which has been the object of much speculation since the result of the last legislative elections became known, is the following: Will the new Chamber, elected to combat Bolshevism, consider all threats of a general strike as being an offense punishable by law or not?

Marcel Laurent, one of the secretaries of the Confédération Générale du Travail, considers the right to strike to be one which must be either

fully admitted or fully denied. If the workmen of a certain factory have the right to go on strike, the workmen of the whole corporation should also have this right as well as those belonging to all other bodies.

Mr. Laurent does not admit that a general strike constitutes a political act, and on this point he flatly disagrees with Mr. Forgeot, deputy of the Marne, who would relentlessly suppress all strikes. In the opinion of the Confédération Générale du Travail the general strike is only a means of defense for the working classes, which would be used were their rights threatened. If such a strike is "in the air" at the present moment, Mr. Laurent believes it to be due to economic reasons, which undeniably exist—such as intense disorder reigning in all the public services, in spite of the "energy and intelligent initiative" of those comrades, who in spite of the inertia and opposition of the higher authorities, "strive" to improve the existing conditions. Indeed, Mr. Laurent deems that these comrades have exerted so much effort that the new Parliament ought to encourage rather than threaten them.

"Neither governmental measures taken against the syndical right of state officials for against the possibility of a general strike, will preserve the old society from a fatal upheaval," he declared. The Confédération Générale du Travail, however, declares that it deplores the disinclination for work so apparent at the present moment in the laboring classes, just as much as its opponents have done. It should be remembered that the confederation was the first to advocate "production, and yet in spite of its ceaseless demands that "production should be maintained," production had on the contrary steadily diminished. This diminution he considered to be directly caused by the discouragement caused among the laboring classes by the high cost of living. The workman earns a large wage which, however, disappears, engulfed by the high cost of the mere necessities of life. There is a latent exasperation which, if one believes Mr. Laurent, is slowly but surely driving France towards a revolutionary movement which he describes as "events devoid of gentleness."

INCREASE IN COLLEGE STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The members of the Regina Collegiate Institute staff recently presented a request for additional pay to meet the increased cost of living. The faculty sent a delegation to the board of trustees asking for a bonus of \$200 per annum and the board at once granted a bonus of \$250 to teachers now receiving less than \$2000 and a bonus of 10 per cent to teachers receiving more than \$2000 per annum. Public school-teachers also presented their claims to the school board for an advance of salary and they were supported by an influential delegation of taxpayers, some of whom were among the heaviest ratepayers in the city. They asked for a minimum for grade teachers of \$1400 per annum. The present minimum is \$900, with a cost of living bonus of \$300.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION URGES SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The League of Nations Union has issued a women's manifesto with a view to "strengthening the organization already devised in the League of Nations Covenant, and to develop and improve its machinery for peacemaking and good will among all nations." It is pointed out that the covenant provides a peaceful means of settling disputes between nations, and also establishes punishment for any state which willfully breaks the peace in contravention of the regulations of the League. But the League, it is mentioned, can only become a living reality if it is backed by the strong determination and support of the men and women of the countries concerned.

The signatories of the manifesto, which include a number of women well known in all ranks of life, say they strongly urge women of their own country to take their share in showing that the support of the League is not only a matter for governments and officials, but for the whole nation—women as well as men.

The manifesto concludes: "Governments, especially in democratic countries, such as ours, are practically powerless to act unless they are supported and inspired by the existence of a strong public opinion. It is useless, therefore, to criticize statesmen for not acting, unless we have done our part. If women share this duty with men, they will help to create a new force in the world, which will strengthen the foundations of peace. The League of Nations will then become not merely words written upon paper, but a living and powerful force for putting an end to war. Women who desire to help in this great work for the future peace of the world should at once join the League of Nations Union, which has been founded to educate and give effect to public opinion in this country."

NORTH SEA FISHERMEN WANT HIGHER PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The dissatisfaction of the North Sea fishermen with the prices which they are now receiving for their catches threatens to bring about an extreme shortage of fish at Billingsgate. The seat of dis-

affection is principally the Scots ports, and it is stated that notice has been sent to the Ministry of Food that the fishermen refused to sail after a given date if the control of prices was not removed by that date.

The fishermen maintain that there is no justification for putting control on again, as supplies have enormously increased since the armistice, that the landing values have steadily fallen to 50 per cent below war level and that by the time summer arrives all pre-war records of quantities landed will be exceeded. They also hold that their earnings were heavily reduced during last summer owing to railway delays, and the future landings will be attended with frequent losses, that maintenance costs are three to five times above pre-war level, that catching costs are greater than before the war and that it is the height of injustice to prevent them obtaining good prices during the winter when the weather is at its worst, and when risks or damage and loss of gear are great. Negotiations are proceeding between the Ministry and the trawler owners.

According to Billingsgate salesmen the fishermen, though they seem to have some ground for their grievance, have been making enormous profits for some time. The present season, it was stated, is the worst of the year in which to go to sea, and the loss of gear, which is very expensive, is always heaviest at this time.

In another quarter it was pointed out that whatever happened it was anticipated that Billingsgate would still receive a certain supply from Grimsby and Hull. The fishermen at these two ports, it was said, had of late taken little notice of the control, and had insisted upon selling at over controlled prices the varieties of fish which were short, apparently without interference from the local official of the Food Ministry.

GARDEN TOOLS FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Royal Horticultural Society war relief fund collected last year £20,000 to assist in restoring the gardens and orchards of the Allies in the devastated areas, and they have just arranged to send to France a first large consignment of horticultural tools, some 21,000 articles, weighing over 30 tons. Through the assistance of the British Committee of the French Red Cross, these will be consigned and distributed amongst 20,000 families whose homes were completely destroyed.

ALTRUISM BETWEEN NATIONS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first of a series of lectures organized by the League of Nations Union was given in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, recently, by Colonel Fisher, the secretary of the union. "The League of Nations Spirit" formed the basis of the address, and Colonel Fisher said he was very strongly of opinion that the union was necessary to secure and maintain public interest in the League of Nations. There had been other leagues and unions of nations, he said, but they had all failed because they were unions of princes. The present League was a league of the peoples and he was of opinion that it would succeed for that reason.

There were two forms of spirit that could animate the League of Nations. The wrong one was that which fostered the idea that a nation was only truly great if it had great colonies, a big army, or control of vast wealth. Such a spirit had led to the present war and would cause others if it were fostered. The other spirit was that of altruism, which was becoming more and more evident in all social life, and he believed that it was only as they tried to hinder it that trouble was caused. If all did their best to help the growth of that spirit the incidence of strikes and such upheavals would very rapidly decrease.

Such a spirit of altruism as between nation and nation was most essential for the good and peace of

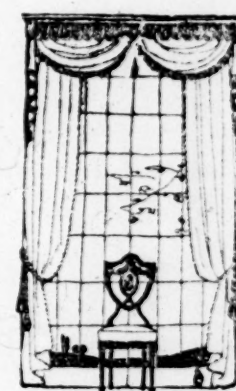
the world, he declared. There would be rivalries between the nations, but they need not go beyond the rivalries that at present existed between county and county. A healthy rivalry was necessary. Patriotism was quite right and he had nothing to say against it, but they should not forget that their pride should be not in the size of their possessions, but in the fact that they had done and were doing all the good they could for mankind at large.

FOREST PLAY ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN JOSE, California—The success of the forest play, "The Soul of Sequoia," by Don W. Richards, which was given in the California Redwood Park last September has resulted in the incorporation of the Forest Play Association. The purpose of this organization will be to present a forest play each year in this state reservation. The association's plans call for an organization of 5000 members, it being expected that the membership dues will finance the annual production. Californian authors and composers are to supply the text and music of each play. This year the association is to repeat "The Soul of Sequoia." The officers of the Forest Play Association are as follows: President, Herbert C. Jones, state Senator of San Jose; vice-president, Henry A. Melvin, Justice of the Supreme Court of California; San Francisco; secretary and manager, Don W. Richards, San Jose; treasurer, Mrs. A. T. Herrmann, San Jose.

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INTERBOROUGH AND EMPLOYEES' UNION

Counsel Says Company Paid Men for Time Devoted to Brotherhood—List Produced of 30 High-Salaried Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Evidence tending to show that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company pays its employees for time spent working for the Interborough Brotherhood of Employees was brought out at the continuation of the Board of Estimate's traction inquiry here. Although Patrick J. Connolly, president of the brotherhood and leader of the strike last summer, divided his time about equally between that organization and the Interborough during December, he was paid a full month's pay as notman for the company, according to his time report, produced by James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, at Mayor John F. Hylan's request. Mr. Quackenbush said the company paid all employees for the time devoted to the brotherhood.

Charles L. Craig, City Comptroller, asked whether Raymond F. Almirall, chairman of the extraordinary grand jury, had been acquainted with this fact when he was leading the inquiry. Part of the jury's work resulted in a report that no evidence of a conspiracy between the Interborough employers and employees could be found.

Mr. Quackenbush replied that he saw no reason why the jury should not have known that the brotherhood members were paid by the railroad, as the fact had been known since the organization of the brotherhood. Replying to Mayor Hylan's question as to whether Mr. Connolly was paid by the company while leading the strike, Mr. Quackenbush promised to produce the information he wanted, but believed that Mr. Connolly had not been paid during that time.

The list of officials receiving more than \$6000, produced at the Mayor and Comptroller's request, contained about 30 names. Frank Hedley, president, received \$65,000 and Mr. Quackenbush, \$60,000. A discussion followed the production of the pay roll and expense sheets of the publicity department which showed that its expenses from April, 1918, to November, 1919, totaled \$65,806.49. The director of the publicity work is paid \$12,000 a year. The work includes the posting in subway and elevated trains of appeals for higher fare under the titles of "Subway Sun" and "Elevated News." The cost of this publicity was more than \$2000 a month.

United States Judge Julius M. Mayer has made public a report of Stone and Webster showing that the total value of the New York Railways system, including all leased lines before disintegration began, was \$88,998,970 before the war and \$144,055,177 last June.

BOYCOTT CONTINUES ON JAPANESE GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There is no sign of a weakening of the boycott which the Chinese have placed on Japanese goods, according to advices received here from Peking and Shanghai, which state that impetus was given to the movement under the direction of Chinese students and patriotic associations by the Foochow incident and the dispatch of Japanese warships to the district.

Many pledges have been obtained by these associations from shopkeepers to abstain from handling Japanese goods. It is said the boycott is accompanied by very little disorder, the activities being confined chiefly to the holding of meetings, the organizing of parades, speeches in which the objects of the boycott are explained and sometimes a ceremonial destruction of Japanese wares.

In order to lessen the hardship imposed upon merchants having Japanese goods, these goods are frequently assembled and held until a certain day when they are sold under the auspices of the People's Union and the proceeds distributed to those contributing the goods.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS MAKES STIPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Edwards I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, and Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for the second time recently have been the chief speakers at the same dinner, and political observers wonder what may be the ultimate effect on national Democratic politics of these repeated appearances together of the anti-prohibitionist Governor and the leader of that party's organization. Governor Edwards was careful, at the dinner given in honor of Mr. Cummings here, to stipulate that his remarks should not be construed as committing Mr. Cummings to his program. The Governor said he intended to take the prohibition question, which he considers to be one of personal liberty and state rights, to the National Democratic convention.

PANAMA PLANS A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. Clarence J. Owens, chairman of a mission which recently made an economic survey of the Republic of Panama, yesterday explained the character of an intensive training school for young men from the United States, go any of the Latin-American coun-

tries, to be opened in Panama City next autumn. At this school young men who expect to enter the field of foreign business can study finance, shipping and language as applicable to trade relations among those countries.

It will serve as a foundation for a Pan-American university of commerce which is later to be established in Panama. That government has already donated a tract of land on which to erect a permanent building for the college. In the meantime, it will be housed in one of the main halls of the National Institution of Panama.

"At the crossroads of commerce between the United States and the other American republics, with English and Spanish spoken almost interchangeably on the isthmus; with the passing, unloading and transferring of cargoes from all parts of the world going on there, Panama offers an ideal place for the practical study of international trade," said Dr. Owens, in discussing the project.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Decrease in Jail Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A marked decrease in the jail population throughout Indiana is generally accredited to the operation of prohibition and the ultimate result is expected to be a large saving to the people of the State. Statistics collected by the Indiana State Board of Charities show the greatly diminished activities of these institutions. The secretary of the board says that the sheriffs and other officials felt that it was prohibition that was keeping the jail population down and that the board had "no doubt that prohibition had great influence, probably the greatest single influence, in decreasing the number of persons in jail during the last year."

At the close of the state fiscal year, September 30, 1919, the total number of persons in jail in Indiana was 456, the lowest figure recorded in the last 20 years. On September 30, 1918, the number was 510, but for the 12 preceding years the number was never less than 1000, and in 1914 it was as high as 1459. Thirty-four jails were empty September 30, 1919. Sixteen jails had only one inmate, seven had two, seven had three, and four had four. Thirteen jails had from five to ten each, and 11 had more than 10. Six jails would have been empty but for the presence of persons who should have been in state institutions. State prohibition became effective in Indiana April 2, 1917.

Dry Conditions Bring Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUBURN, New York.—Increased production and efficiency among the industries of this city are found to be largely the result of prohibition. An attorney of the Anti-Saloon League of New York recently visited here, and his investigations into the situation led to the information that the workers in a number of factories were putting in more time and getting more pay under dry conditions. It was also said that their work had improved and that the custom of asking for advances or their wages had practically ceased. The largest factory, employing about 1500 men, reported that formerly about 20 per cent of the workers was absent on Mondays, but conditions had so improved under prohibition that the last six months had been the best in the company's history with regard to attendance, efficiency, and general prosperity. The men are better dressed, it was found, and their families are in more comfortable circumstances. The department stores reported the best business in their history and one shop announced that it had dispensed with its collector. It was said that a better quality of goods is being purchased and there has been a notable increase in the sale of women's and children's clothing.

POOR PAY DEPLETES RANKS OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Inadequate compensation is the chief reason for teachers entering other lines of work, according to information obtained in a questionnaire, the results of which were read yesterday at a conference on the teaching problem, which was held at Boston University. The second cause, the questionnaire indicated, was the dictatorial attitude of school administration officials in many places. These officials, it was said, treat the teachers at times as though the teachers were socially inferior, and the teachers resent it.

The questionnaire was sent to 500 teachers, and answers were received from 109 in time for use. These teachers reported that they knew of 572 teachers who had abandoned the profession, and that very few of these, not more than 30 at the most, ever expected to return to it. They had gone into business positions, as clerks, secretaries, and stenographers, for the most part, though a few had obtained administrative jobs. Others had entered journalism, recreation, supervision, dressmaking, and engineering. All were receiving, as much as, or more, than they had made as teachers.

DRIVERS FAIL TO MAKE RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcement made by the office of the internal revenue collector here indicates that about 2000 jitney bus and taxicab drivers have failed to file returns on the passenger automobiles they have rented for hire and thereby have made themselves subject to severe penalties. Notices to delinquents have been sent out and it is planned to institute proceedings against those who fail to make return and pay the tax.

MUSIC

The Music of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Messrs. Bauer and Thibaud gave the last of their series of concerts interpreting the violin and piano sonatas of Beethoven on the evening of February 5. The hall had been practically sold out, testifying to the esteem in which these players are held and the interest which the Boston public has taken in this series of expositions. As it was, more than a third of the seats were occupied and the audience was most enthusiastic. The sonatas for this concert included the A major, op. 12; the F major, op. 24, and the A major, op. 47, the "Kreutzer." These three sonatas gave in miniature a clear idea of Beethoven's unfolding and ripening genius, the first showing obviously a certain rebellion and restlessness at the restraints of form; the second, not a compromise with form, but a recognition of the orderliness of art and a disposition to make form serve him; the third, mastery of his means of expression and the free flowing of ideas.

The artists, as has been set forth before in comment on this series, are peculiarly adapted to this kind of concert. There was no disposition to thrust forward an untried new starting line in the way of interpretation. They were content to let the music speak for itself and to present it in the dignified and scholarly manner to be expected of them. At times Mr. Bauer's hand might have been a trifle heavy, and again Mr. Thibaud's tone might have disappointed somewhat, but appreciation of the educational value of their work obviated any desire to quibble over details.

Josef Hofmann made his annual appearance in Boston on the afternoon of February 1, beginning his program with the Beethoven "Waldstein" sonata, Op. 53, playing then Debussy's "Soirée en Grenade." Weber's "Perpetuum Mobile," a Chopin group, a group of his own pieces under the convenient pseudonym of Dvorsky, and ending with Godowsky's arrangement of Strauss' "Bat" waltz. Certainly this was a program on which to base comparisons with other pianists. If Mr. Hofmann intended it as such he may garner praise or blame, according to the mood of the listener. One might, for instance, remember more warmth in Mme. Carreño's playing of the Chopin A major polonaise, or more sonority in Mr. Paderewski's; another might have found more poetry in Mr. Copeland's Debussy or in Mr. Gabrilowitsch's rendering of the Chopin F major ballade. On the other hand, the authority and studied balance of Mr. Hofmann's conception of the "Waldstein" sonata may have impressed some more than Mr. Bauer's playing of it. Mr. Hofmann as composer is a trifle difficult to place. Somehow one feels that the works of "Dvorsky" are continually undergoing revision, that they are not the outpouring of genius, finished and complete. The very fact that they are put out under another than the composer's name indicates a sort of tentativeness.

In furthering the cause of chamber music, Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge, as has been noted in these columns, is providing a series of chamber music recitals at Paine Hall, Harvard University, which are open to the public. At the next of these, the date of which has been changed from February 19 to the evening of February 16, a new quartet by Fritz Kreisler will be played by the Letz Quartet.

Mrs. Coolidge's prize contest for this year has also been announced, the prize to be \$1000 for the best string quartet submitted to a jury before August 1, 1920. There is to be but one prize, with no honorable mention, and the winning manuscript will be performed by the Berkshire String Quartet at this year's festival of chamber music in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The offering of the Metropolitan Opera Company was "Rigoletto," and some who must have their performance studied with great names were inclined to scoff at the cast. Charles Hackett was the Duke and Mabel Garrison was Gilda—a fact that gives point to a remark to me as we passed out by one of the high officials of the company. "Gatti-Casazza says that in 10 years the Americans will have good opera companies made up entirely of their own singers—they won't need to depend on the foreign-born artists." At any rate, Hackett put into the part of the Duke a great deal more than a modicum of good looks, of resilient freshness in the voice, of debonaire and unassuming demeanor, and all that it takes to make convincing this light-hearted but particularly villainous Lothario.

As for Mabel Garrison—she made no attempt to do things foreign to her art or her nature. She did not tear a passion to tatters and she did not try to be the flamboyant billboard species of heroine. She was guileless and demure and always in the picture of confiding affection and wronged innocence, reviving to the delight of the old-timers, with their relish of bel canto, the graceful florid airs of which "Carmen" is the climax. Her voice is not enormous; it depends for its effects on purity of quality and easy, unaffected emission. You can't please every one, and some hearers declared themselves vexed because she was not more challenging and resolute in her declamation of the chief "show pieces." Giuseppe de Luca, not singing at his best, was finely dramatic in gesture and posture, arresting the eye by his picturesque appearance, ere he riveted the attention by his movements on the stage and the passion expressive in his features. Flora Perini was a passable Maddalena, Giovanni Martino a

mediocre Sparafucile, and Roberto Moranzoni competently guided the ensemble.

Mr. Werrenrath

Reinald Werrenrath was soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra. His first offering was the Bach recitative and air for the twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity: "Watch Ye, Pray Ye," and "Ah, When on That Great Day"; his second contribution was a group of five songs by Daniel Gregory Mason called "Russians." In the Bach music he was somewhat submerged by the orchestra, since he did not release the full power of his voice. As the organ had been added to the orchestra, the accompaniment was a heavily-running tide for a soloist to stem. There was no want of spiritual feeling on the singer's part, or of reverent comprehension of the intent of the text. But his greater success, by far, was achieved in the odd ballads by Mason, which are well worth the trouble of bringing them to the footlights.

Each of the songs crystallizes round a type—the drunkard, the concertina player, the revolutionary, the boy, the prophet. The verses are by Witter Bynner, and they seem to come close to the soil and the heart of Russia today. The last, with its "Hang yourself, drown yourselves!" sounds like a threatful trade of Bolshevism rampant. But the music has not thrown conventional harmony to the winds for blatant cacophonies. It is a plastic and vital scoring, true to the sense of the words and the essential concept of the poems. Mr. Werrenrath put himself like an athlete into the measure, but he did not rant; his sense of proportion, as in Miss Garrison's case, had taught him the value of reticence and contrast.

The orchestra's part in the afternoon was to play Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" overture, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and Wagner's funeral march from "The Twilight of the Gods," in memory of Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, the prime mover in the establishment of the orchestra.

American Music, Old and New

For the Matinee Musical Club Harold V. Milligan talked of American

music, old and new, with the demonstrating assistance of Olive Nevin, soprano, Marie Loughney, mezzo-soprano, J. Erwin Mutch, baritone, and Camille W. Zeckwer, composer-pianist. Mr. Milligan's account of his quest for biographic data concerning Stephen Foster was most interesting. He found that virtually every one who has attempted to tell the story of Foster's chequered career has gone back to the article written by Robert Nevin for the Atlantic Monthly in 1887. Mr. Milligan discovered two other sources of information. One of these is a gentleman named George Cooper of New York whose address he learned at last through a card catalog kept by the Oliver Ditson Company. The other is a farm in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, where he found a box containing many letters written by Foster.

Miss Nevin, who prettily sang two songs by Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791) and four by her cousin, Ethelbert Nevin, prefaced the latter's song "The Woodpecker" by the story of her experience at a recital in Boston, when a learned ornithologist with a white beard made solemn protest to her on the ground that the text inaccurately described the woodpecker's habits. Said this pundit: "The woodpecker never goes near a maple tree." Thereafter the singer did her best to change from "maple" to "apple," but she had difficulty in remembering so to do. Besides Hopkinson, Foster, and Nevin, the composers named on this album, American program were Burleigh, Horsemann, Zeckwer, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach (the duet "Ah, Love, But a Day"), Edward MacDowell ("Thy Beaming Eyes"), and Frances McCollin—a chorus, "Snow Flakes," dedicated to the club by the gifted young Philadelphia composer.

The New York Symphony

The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch directing, gave a concert that marked again with emphasis how this organization has outgrown its shell of a decade ago. The characteristic symphonic suite, "Impressions d'Italie," brought to the fore René Poulain's viola—though actually the player was stationed in the wings, to convey the effect of distance and of

mystery as of some "born of Eliland faintly blowing." He did his part in the serenade beautifully, and was twice called to the footlights after it. The cellos in the opening measures were particularly sonorous and synchronous, with the excellent Willeke at their head. Edward Elgar's "Introduction and Allegro for Strings" created a profound impression. It is music of broad choral effects, and exhilarating vivacity, and the players fairly plunged into it and through it like sea bathers who, after a headlong dive, strike out lustily, rejoicing in their strength.

Florence Easton, the Metropolitan Opera soprano, was the soloist, and she gave Weber's "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster" and Massenet's "Il est doux" with the authority of manner, the precision of pronunciation, and the engaging appeal of personality that are the known properties of this amiable and excellent prima donna.

Margarete Matzenauer magnificently sang in a concert with Hans Kindler, the cellist. She sang as Schumann-Heink sings, with the greatness of the art that conceals art. I happened to have with me perhaps the city's best amateur violoncellist, and he took just exception to Mr. Kindler's bad habit of starting a down bow with force and letting the sound dwindle rapidly, till the other end of the bow-length was reached, instead of producing a solid tone all the way.

Alfred Cortot, the remarkably dextrous and erudite French pianist, played at a Monday musicale with Edward Lankow, the basso. Mr. Cortot's performance was of the highest order, but late-comers rued the fact that César Franck's "Prelude, Choral, et Fugue," with its "heavenly length," came first to keep them cooling their heels outside the door. Debussy's "Six Preludes" were masterfully played—"La Cathédrale Engloutie" making the best impression. Lankow's voice is full and rich, and its abyssal depth created astonishment.

The Fortnightly Club, led by Henry Thunder, gave an eminently successful concert, with Maria Conde, soprano, and William A. Schmidt, cellist, as the much-applauded soloists.

ASSOCIATIONS TO INCREASE EXPORTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—In connection with the movement to develop American foreign trade, associations have been formed by business men under the Export Trade Act—Webb-Pomerene Law—for the export of goods. All sections of the country and nearly all the important industries are represented in associations which have filed papers with the Federal Trade Commission to date, and new organizations are being constantly formed. The latest export concern, one which is expected ultimately to play an important part in developing overseas trade, is the Locomotive Export Association.

In some cases the organizations are mutual associations and do not have capital stock. The groundwork has thus been laid for American manufacturers to combine in an effective way not only in stimulating export trade, but also in meeting competition in foreign fields, which will increase in intensity in future years as the work of rehabilitation progresses in European countries.

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to a treaty approved in 1907, the United States War Department holds a receivership of the customs receipts of the Dominican Republic. Collections for December were \$419,750.36, and for the calendar year 1919, \$4,457,313.48, an increase of \$138,498 over 1918. The United States collects the customs to liquidate the foreign debt of the Dominican Republic. A new tariff became effective January 1, 1920, with materially lower duties on many articles. All agricultural implements now can be imported free of duty. Much development, especially of sugar culture, is going on in Santo Domingo.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS VOTING RIGHTS CHANGED

National Association Also Rearranges State Sections—Junior Ranking List Is Given Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—A complete change of the sections and the voting rights of clubs in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association was adopted at the annual meeting of the association yesterday at the Waldorf Astoria.

Two new sections known as New York, consisting of New York State and those parts of New Jersey and Connecticut within 35 miles of New York City Hall, and Mississippi Valley, composed of the states of Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, were created. The old tri-state section was abolished and transfers were made of Delaware to the middle state, Kentucky to the southern, and Ohio and Indiana to the western sections.

The tennis membership in each club determined its dues and voting power, according to another change.

The junior ranking list was announced. The first 10 are: 1, Vincent Richards, Yonkers; 2, Cornelius Wolske, Seattle; 3, F. T. Anderson, Brooklyn; 4, Cecil Donaldson, Brooklyn; 5, A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield; 6, Philip Neer, Seattle; 7, John Wright, Spokane; 8, Carl Fischer, Philadelphia; 9, Robert Allen, Los Angeles; 10, W. S. Sweeney, Baltimore.

The trophy offered by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wightman to be known as the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman Trophy for international competition between teams of women according to the rules of the Davis cup, was accepted and invitations were ordered to be extended to other nations to send teams.

A challenge for the Davis cup was authorized, also the sending of a team to the English championship in June, with an attempt to arrange the preliminary cup ties at the same time. A change in the date of the Olympic cup tennis now scheduled for August 1 will also be requested, as it will be impossible to send a team at that time.

The new doubles championship plan, under which the association pays the railroad expenses to the championship of the winners of the sectional championships and opening the championship to other prominent teams, was adopted.

A new ranking system rating the national championship as two, the clay court as a sectional championship, other prominent tournaments as one and a half, and all other tournaments as one, was adopted after much discussion. Changes in the women's championship to September, and the intercollegiate championship to June and the doubles championship to the Longwood Cricket Club on August 14 were adopted.

WASHINGTON AGAIN BEATS DRAKE FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Washington University's basketball team made it two straight over the Drake University quintet by taking the second game of the series, 20 to 4, at Francis Gymnasium here Thursday night. It was the sixth consecutive Missouri Valley Conference victory for the Red and Green.

Drake was completely outclassed, scoring but one goal from the floor, Capt. A. G. Lamar '20 caging the ball after about five minutes of play in the second half. Drake's other two points came in the first half, which ended with Washington leading 15 to 2, on foul goals by T. B. Payson '22.

The main feature of the game was the strong defensive game played by O. R. Krache '22 and D. O. Russell '23, the Washington guards. Krache also counted three goals from the floor. H. H. Hurd '24 was Washington's leading point scorer, with seven baskets from the floor. The summary:

WASHINGTON DRAKE
Marquand, Thompson, H. H. Hurd, Long Hurd, Linnemeyer, H. H. Ebert, Shaw Lippert, McCallum, G. C. McKinley, Krache, Hausladen, G. C. Pell, Lamar Russell, McElwain.

H. T. R. Payson, P. J. Payson
Score—Washington University 25, Drake University 4. Goals from floor—Hurd 7, Krache 3, Linnemeyer, Marquand for Washington; Lamar for Drake. Goals from fouls—Russell 4, Thompson for Washington; T. B. Payson 2 for Drake. Referee—G. L. Rathburn. Time—Two 20m. periods.

WASHINGTON STATE WINS FAST CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

EUGENE, Oregon—The State College of Washington defeated the University of Oregon basketball team by a score of 29 to 27 Thursday evening in one of the fastest games ever played here. In losing this game Oregon lost the chance for second place in the Pacific Coast Conference, according to the present standing of the teams.

The game was exciting throughout and both sides showed excellent team work. Oregon played the better, faster game in the first half, leading at the end of that period, 18 to 13. Washington State came back in the second half and brought the score to a tie, from which it saw-sawed between the two teams. Washington State men showed better teamwork in

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SCOTLAND HAS EIGHT VETERANS

Will Fulfill Its Third International Rugby Football Match When Meeting Ireland at Edinburgh

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LONDON, England—Scotland will fulfill a third international rugby football engagement this season in meeting Ireland at Edinburgh on February 28, and by that time alterations in the team will have been made in the light of the experience of the previous two matches with France and Wales. The margin of difference between the two opposing sides in Paris on January 1 was far too small to give confidence to the Scottish selectors in respect to the results of the games within the United Kingdom for the championship, and the trial match held early in January was highly necessary in view of the strength of the opposition the Scottish team will have to face this season. England, Wales and Ireland all beat the Scottish side in the last season before the war, the last of the trio winning by 6 points to 0 in the last engagement between Scotland and Ireland.

For the fullback position in the Scottish side most observers favor the retention of G. L. Patullo, Panmure, neither C. F. K. Watson, the varsity fullback from Cambridge, nor O. P. Nimmo, Royal High School, displaying, when on trial, sufficient talent to call forth much comment in their favor.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRACK AT PURDUE

Excellent Showing Made by the Old Gold and Black Squad Makes 1920 Prospect Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Track athletics at Purdue University have come into their share of importance this college year, and Coach E. J. O'Connor has developed one of the best indoor teams that has ever represented the Old Gold and Black in this line of sporting activities. Much of this increased interest is due to the fine showing made by the cross-country team last fall, when it won its dual meet with the University of Illinois and then finished third in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship meet.

Despite the fact that the team lost its first dual meet to Chicago last week by a score of 54 to 31½, the showing was most satisfactory to its supporters, and it is expected that the team will stand high in the Conference indoor championship which will be held at Evanston, Illinois, next month.

Probably the leading star of the team is C. C. Furnas '22. This sophomore first came into prominence last year in some of the inter-class meets and since then he has developed very rapidly. He finished first in the Purdue-Illinois cross-country race, and second to G. L. Otis of Chicago in the Conference championship, being only a foot behind the winner. In the Indiana State College cross-country meet, Furnas finished first, and lowered the record for the course by 3m. In the dual meet with Chicago he finished a fine second to Otis in 4m. 32-5-ss. He is now confining himself to the one and two-mile runs.

In the development of a track team for this season, the Purdue coach has, among others, J. R. Rohrer '22 and J. P. Butterfield '22 to enter in the sprints and dashes. Butterfield and Rohrer are both sophomores who are expected to develop into reliable sprinters. Furnas finished second and third respectively in the 40-yard dash with Chicago.

In the quarter-mile event the only man that O'Connor has is P. E. Reed '20, who has run on the varsity team for two years. Furnas, E. R. Ram '20, and S. S. Little '21, all of the cross-country team, are the mainstays of the distance squad, while H. H. McGregor '21, and C. B. Edmondson '20, are expected to take care of the pole vault event. The team has two fairly good jumpers in A. N. Young '21 and H. H. Bendixson '21, who tried for first place in the Chicago meet, with performances of 5ft. 6in.

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LONDON, England—Blackheath included no fewer than eight international rugby football players in their team to meet Rosslyn Park January 10, and won easily by 7 goals and 3 tries, 44 points, to one try, 3 points. In view of the match against Wales, at Swansea, the following week, advantage was taken of this fixture to give several of the English international players some practice together. Thus C. A. Kershaw, the United Services scrum half, was brought in to partner H. Coverdale, and C. F. Krige, of Guy's Hospital, played with C. N. Lowe on the right wing of the three-quarter line. Coverdale and Kershaw had played together in the England v. North match, and this second practice game undoubtedly led to a better understanding between them.

S. W. Harris was early on the move and crossed the Park line twice. Blackheath continued to press, and further tries were registered by Lowe, 3, L. P. Merriam, and C. H. Evans. Four of the place-kicks were successful, so that Blackheath led at the interval by 29 points to love. The leaders did not press themselves after resuming, and E. G. Morris obtained an unconverted try for Rosslyn Park. Toward the close, however, Blackheath took command of the game again, and Kershaw, A. M. P. Roberts, and B. S. Cumberlege crossed the visitors' line. Altogether Cumberlege placed 5 goals and Coverdale 2.

At Twickenham, Harlequins beat London Scottish by 5 points to 3. J. G. G. Birkett ran in the Harlequins' try and H. B. T. Wreham placed the goal from an easy position. In the second half the Scottish went off with a rush and they gave the Harlequins defense an anxious time. Eventually the forwards carried the ball over the

line and F. F. Charlton dropped on it, but the point was not improved. Richmond at home, lost to the Army, by a single point, 2 tries to 1 goal. Handling was very difficult in the rain and mud, so play was mostly confined to the forwards.

With the competition for the hospital cup approaching, additional interest is lent to the play of the hospital teams. Both Guy's and Bart's have strong fifteens and it looks likely to be a struggle between them. Guy's met Old Merchant Taylors at Honor Oak Park, and their superiority behind the scrum enabled them to win comfortably by 3 goals to 1 try.

Bart's turned out in strength against Old Leysians at Winchmore Hill and defeated their opponents by 1 goal and 2 tries, 14 points, to 0. St. Thomas's played the Old Whiffians at Addiscombe, and were beaten by 5 tries to 0. London Hospital were up against Old Blues at Hale End, and their defeat by 1 goal and 4 tries to 1 goal was not very surprising. Other results:

Headingley 10, Hull and East Riding 0; Huddersfield Old Boys 12, Hiley 3; Doncaster 17, Barnsley 9; Nuneaton 15, Moseley 3; Newport 15, Barrow 3; Neath 9, London Welsh 4; Aberavon 3, Swansea 0; Pontypool 8, Bristol 0; Langholm 18, Carlisle 5; Cardiff 26, Old Merchant Taylors 1; Llanelly 16, Gloucester 9; Leicester 22, Royal 1; Worcester 15, Aberthaw 2; London Irish 0, United Services 25; Rosslyn Park 11; Bath 0, Cross Keys 6; Hartlepool Rovers 17, Northern 0; Rockcliffe 10, West Hartlepool 9; Sunderland 2, Blaydon 0; Kendal 2, Furness 0; Birkenhead Park 11, Heaton Moor 3; Manchester 29, Liverpool 6.

HAWAIIANS NAME TOURNEY DATE

Tennis Championship Under the Sanction of United States Governing Body Booked for April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Under official sanction of the National Tennis Association, the Hawaiian Tennis Association has selected the first week in April, 1920, for the opening of a tournament as a part of the Hawaiian Missions Centennial Celebration, which marks the 100th anniversary of the landing of the first American missionaries in Hawaii from America.

A. L. Castle, one-time champion of Hawaii, and now president of the Hawaiian association, has under authority of that body, requested Dr. Sumner Hardy, president of the Pacific Coast Tennis Association, to designate two or three of the best players of the region to accept the invitation of the Hawaiian organization to become entries in the centennial tournament.

The association has hopes that W. M. Johnston and Roland Roberts, among others, may be persuaded to visit Hawaii this spring to give the islanders opportunity to see these stars in action. Tennis in Hawaii is one of the oldest of the outdoor recreations; the Honolulu organization has had many of the stars of America on its courts during the past 20 years.

The games will be conducted under the auspices of the Beretania Tennis Club, into which the old Pacific Tennis Club has merged. The courts and an entire block were selected some time ago as the site for Honolulu's federal building, which is to be erected by the United States Government this year.

ATHLETIC NOTES

LONDON, England—There is every probability of an Oxford and Cambridge Universities' relay team visiting the United States in April. Though the composition of the team is not yet settled, it will comprise two Oxonians and two Cantabs, and will be accompanied by Alfred Shrubbs, the Dark Blues' trainer.

The Polytechnic Harriers, "Marathon" race, over what is practically the old Olympic Games course from Windsor, but finishing at Stamford Bridge instead of the Stadium, is fixed for July 17. This event is the most important of its kind during the season and invariably attracts entries from abroad. This year it will, of course, serve as a trial for the Marathon at Antwerp.

Lawrence Ayton, the golf professional, is leaving Scotland to take up duty with the Evanston Club, Chicago, Illinois. He represented Scotland in the professional international matches of 1910, 1912, and 1913, and in the first of those years finished fourth in the open championship, when it was held at St. Andrews, seven strokes behind James Braid's winning score of 289. In 1912, when Edward Ray won, at Muirfield, Ayton was fifth. When, at the end of the war, Victory tournaments were organized in all sections of the United Kingdom, Ayton carried off premier honors for Scotland.

James Braid, who has been to Deal recently, has come back with the report that the renovation of the course there is proceeding apace, and that it should be in first rate order by June, and information is to hand that Muirfield will also be shipshape by that time, so that there is every prospect of the open and amateur championships being held at those venues respectively. The Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, on whose course, at Muirfield, the amateur falls to be played, has proposed that the event be held in the week beginning June 7, and the Royal Cinque Ports Club, Deal, has put forward the week commencing June 21 for the open. These dates will have to receive the hall-mark of the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews.

A proposal to revive the London versus Paris tennis match has been made by M. Mason, of the Tennis Club de Paris. The proposed dates are April 3, 4, 5, and 6. These inter-capital matches were instituted in 1911 and played annually until 1914, by which time each city had won twice. The proposal seems almost certain to be adopted by London lawn tennis players.

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THE HOME FORUM

Intuition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not far to spring;
For yesterday
Mid finest sleet, and skies
All leaden gray.
There came unbidden, swift,
Alive with light,
Leaving no trace of snow
Or cold or night,
Sure sense of daffodils!

Will it be far to peace
When o'er the world,
Mid battle-cry, mid tears,
Mid flags unfurled,
Sweeps the conviction
Like a mighty tide,
Leaving no place for hate
Or fear or pride,
All-conquering Love is King?

On the Habits of the Chimney-Swallow

Selbourne, Jan. 2, 1769.

The swallow, though called the chimney-swallow, by no means builds altogether in chimneys, but often within barns and out-houses, against the rafters. . . . In Sweden, she builds in barns, and is called lada swala (the barn-swallow). Besides, in the warmer parts of Europe, there are no chimneys to houses, except they are English-built. In these countries she constructs her nest in porches, and gateways, and galleries, and open halls.

Here and there a bird may affect some odd, peculiar place; as we have known a swallow build down the shaft of an old well through which chalk had been formerly drawn up. . . . but, in general, with us this hirundo loves to haunt those stacks where there is a constant fire—no doubt for the sake of warmth. Not that it can subsist in the immediate shaft where there is a fire; but prefers one adjoining to that of the kitchen, and disregards the perpetual smoke of that funnel, as I have often observed with some degree of wonder.

Five or six, or more feet, down the chimney, does this little bird begin to form her nest, about the middle of May, which consists, like that of the house-martin, of a crust or shell, composed of dirt or mud, mixed with short pieces of straw to render it tough and permanent; with this difference, that whereas the shell of the martin is nearly hemispheric, that of the swallow is open at the top, and like half a deep dish: this nest is lined with fine grasses and feathers, which are often collected as they float in the air.

Wonderful is the address which this adroit bird shows all day long, in ascending and descending with security through so narrow a pass. When hovering over the mouth of the funnel, the vibrations of her wings acting on the confined air, occasion a rumbling like thunder.

All the summer long is the swallow

a most instructive pattern of unweary industry and affection; for, from morning to night, while there is a family to be supported, she spends the whole day in skimming close to the ground, and exerting the most sudden turns and quick evolutions. Avenues, and long walks, under hedges and pasture-fields, and mown meadows where cattle graze, are her delight, especially if there are trees interspersed.

The swallow is a delicate songster, and, in soft sunny weather, sings both perching and flying; on trees in a kind of concert, and on chimney-tops; is also a bold flier, ranging to distant downs and commons even in windy weather, which the other species seem much to dislike; nay, even frequenting exposed sea-port towns, and taking little excursions over the salt water.

Housemen on wide downs are often closely attended by a little party of swallows for miles together, which play before and behind them, sweeping around, and collecting all the skulking insects that are roused by the tramping of the horses' feet. . . . Some few pairs haunt the new and open streets of London next the fields, but do not enter, like the house-martin, the close and crowded parts of the city. . . . A certain swallow built, for two years together, on the handles of a pair of garden-shears, that were stuck up against the walls in an out-house, and therefore must have her nest spoiled whenever that implement was wanted.—From "The Natural History of Selborne," by Gilbert White.

Madame D'Arbly Sees Napoleon

At length the two human hedges were finally formed, the door of the audience chamber was thrown wide open with a commanding crash, and a vivacious officer—sentinel—or I know not what, nimbly descended the three steps into our apartment, and placing himself at the side of the door, with one hand spread as high as possible above his head, and the other extended horizontally, called out in a loud and authoritative voice, "Le Premier Consul!"

You will easily believe nothing more was necessary to obtain attention; not a soul either spoke or stirred as he and his suite passed along, which was so quickly that, had I not been placed so near the door, and had not all about me facilitated my standing foremost, and being least crowd-obstructed, I could hardly have seen him. As it was, I had a view so near, though so brief, of his face, as to be very much struck by it. It is of a deeply impressive cast, pale even to sallowness, while not only in the eye but in every feature—care, thought, melancholy, and meditation are strongly marked, with so much of seriousness, or rather sadness, as powerfully to sink into an observer's mind.

Yet, though the busts and medallions I have seen are, in general, such good resemblances that I think I should have known him untold, he has by no means the look to be expected from Bonaparte, but rather that of a profoundly studious and contemplative man. . . . But the look of the commander who heads his own army, who fights his own battles, who conquers every difficulty by personal exertion, who executes all he plans, who performs even all he suggests; whose ambition is of the most enterprising and whose bravery is of the most daring cast—this, which is the look to be expected from his situation, and the exploits which have led to it, the spectator watches for in vain. The plainness, also, of his dress, so conspicuously contrasted by the finery of all around him, conspires forcibly with his countenance, so "sickly o'er with the pale hue of thought," to give him far more the air of a student than a warrior.—From "Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arbly," edited by Austin Dobson.

A Shepherd of San Clemente

San Clemente is a great sheep ranch, eighteen miles long as the ravens flies. . . .

For eight or ten miles the country grew more difficult, wilder, with more lava, but at last we came out on a mesa, beyond which, through the dusk, we could see a long line of beating sea, gleaming in silvery phosphorescence, and away inland a light. . . . A few more climbs, a few more drops, a sand dune, a beach or two, and the cavalcade ascended a mesa and was at Chinetti's ranch. Chinetti himself came out to greet us and bid us welcome. Here we uncinched the saddles, led the horses down to the corral, and then watched Chinetti prepare a meal for four men he had not expected.

Chinetti lived alone in a little shanty which was a rare thing for a Mexican herder, immaculate. The shanty was just large enough for a stove, a table, a bed, and some chairs. This man did not see a human being perhaps once a month. He did not leave the island but once or twice a year, and then for but a few days. He could not read or write, but he had the virtue of neatness, which covers a multitude of sins. The ground for yards about the cabin was swept as clean as if it were a floor; the bed had a covering of white, and over it hung in graceful folds an American flag made from a woman's dresses, which some one had given him. Later, when the rest of our cavalcade had turned in, in the hay at the corral, after Chinetti had cleaned up, I sat down with him and asked if he was ever lonely.

"Lonely?" repeated the vaquero. "No, indeed. Why listen, señor." The sea was pounding on the long, sandy beach with a deep and ominous roar that had never ceased since time began.

"Sometime," he said, "he shake the house; he talk, he growl, he get mad."



St. "Giles-in-the-Fields," a lithograph by Whistler

As to Mr. Whistler's Lithographs

Between 1784 and 1878, Mr. Way determined to do what he could to revive artistic lithography, and his methods were simple. ["Lithography and Lithographers," by Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robins Pennell.] In the Hogarth Club, in his own house, he preached lithography and induced artists to practice it. Instead of proclaiming its difficulties, he furnished them with stones and paper, with chalk, pens, and color, and persuaded them to try what they could do; and the drawings made by Sir James Linton and Mr. Charles Green exist to prove that there was no special difficulty for the man who could draw. But these attempts were experiments and nothing more. If the artists found no technical obstacles to surmount, they do not seem to have felt that the medium was for them sympathetic, responsive. Their drawings in lithographic chalk or ink might just as well have been done on paper or canvas as on stone. Lithography had no real fascination for them. And there was this drawback—it did not pay; a drawback before which the bravest Briton always quails.

At this juncture, we confess we could never understand how Mr. Way appealed to Mr. Whistler, who in 1878 made some drawings; nine is the number Mr. T. R. Way gives in his catalogue of Mr. Whistler's lithographs. Lithography for Mr. Whistler was not the affair of the social evening, nor the something new to be played with before supper. It was a medium in which all sorts of methods were possible, a medium which would respond to his most sensitive touch, and yield results hitherto unsought. In his first five lithographs he had tried all the chief manners of working on stone, and in the fifth he solved problems that no one had before attempted.

"St. Giles-in-the-Fields." The church is seen from the garden on the south side. Nearly the whole length of the building is drawn, with four arched windows above, and the entrance to the crypt to the right. The spire rises from the roof, about the center of the drawing, and is seen through the tangled branches of two large trees, which spring from the foreground on the left of the drawing. Another tree is seen in front of the building, to the right. Three small groups of women are seated against the wall of the church, and to the left. In the foreground is a low railing, making a beautiful serpentine line.

Ascending
All things which strive to ascend, ascend in their striving.—Coleridge.

The Hills

Now men there be that love the plain
With yellow cornland dressed,
And others love the sleepy vales
Where lazy cattle rest;
But some men love the ancient hills,
And those have chosen best.

For in the hills a man may go
Forever as he list,
And see a net of distant worlds
Where streams and valleys twist
A league below, and seem to hold
The whole earth in his fist.

Or if he tread the dales beneath
A new delight is his,
For every crest's a kingdom-edge
Whose conqueror he is,
And every fell the frontier
Of unguessed empires.

And when the clouds are on the land
In shelter he may lie,
And watch adown the misty glens
The rain go marching by,
Along the silent flanks of fells
Whose heads are in the sky. . . .
—William Noel Hodgson.

The Rev. Sydney Smith's House

I landed my family in my new house nine months after laying the first stone, on the 20th of March (1814); and performed my promise to the letter to the Archbishop, by issuing forth at midnight with a lantern to meet the last cart, with the cook and the cat, which had stuck in the mud, and fairly established them before twelve o'clock at night in the new parsonage-house. . . . I turned schoolmaster to educate my son, as I could not afford to send him to school. Mrs. Sydney turned schoolmistress to educate my girls,

Patriotism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, in one of his most atrabilious moods, defined patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel." Not, indeed, that Johnson was alone in his cynicism. Had not Sir Robert Walpole, addressing the Speaker of the House of Commons, once sardonically declared, "Sir, I can grow patriots like mushrooms in a night." Yet the very reverse of this is equally true. The Greek and the Roman had the most exalted ideal of patriotism; Milton wrote of the patriot as "dear to God;" and Wordsworth of "A Patriot's heart, warm with undying fire." In all this the man in the street sees the human mind rioting in contradiction, whilst the philosopher, with more wisdom, realizes the inherent avidity of the hypocrite to parade in the garments of righteousness, and the shallowness of human reason in its inability to separate profession from Principle. It must never, however, be forgotten that in this reasoning the existence of God predicates the existence of evil.

All this comes, of course, from the failure to realize that religion must be scientific, while, at the same time, the very concept of an inexact, and so unscientific religion is unthinkable. A man's religion is the rule by which he lives. If, then, his rule is inexact, his whole code, moral, social, and religious, is immediately and incessantly subject to shipwreck. That is, surely, what Paul had in mind when he wrote of "a zeal of God, but not according to [scientific] knowledge" (ἐκ θυμοῦ); the writer of Hebrews, in the words, "For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the [scientific] knowledge (ἐκ θυμοῦ) of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins;" and, again, Peter in insisting, "For if after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the [scientific] knowledge (ἐκ θυμοῦ) of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning." All this being so, it follows that the individual engaged in the attempt to acquire this scientific understanding must use his words with that scrupulous exactness which is so marked a feature of the Fourth Gospel.

In order to be a patriot, then, it is obviously necessary that a man must grasp metaphysically the meaning of country, for until he does this his patriotism will be at the mercy of every gust of passion in the human mind, and may easily find expression in such an immoral sentiment as that of Stephen Decatur, "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." No wonder that Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 327 of Science and Health, "Evil is sometimes a man's highest conception of right, until his grasp on good grows stronger." This misconception is, of course, always the result of weak reasoning; therefore, if a man starts with a wrong sense of country he is bound to end in a false ideal of patriotism. To Decatur country was a geographical and political unit; to the writers of the Bible it was "the household of God," the infinitude of harmony, divine Principle. "Now therefore," wrote Paul, to the Church at Ephesus, "ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God;" and once more, to the Philippians, "For our conversation is in heaven," and, as every reader of the Revised Version knows, conversation is only an archaic rendering for citizenship or commonwealth. It is as such sentences are read with understanding that the fuller meaning of Milton's description of the patriot, as dear to God, begins to become apparent.

Now when a man once starts from a recognition of the fact that, whatever his human senses may seem to tell him, he is, in absolute truth, a citizen of the republic of heaven, of the commonwealth of Principle, he must begin to view patriotism in a very new light, and to understand how childishly impossible it is for him to be loyal to an untruth on the argument that untruth represents, in some way, Principle. A man's allegiance to country can never be greater than his allegiance to Principle; consequently, the maxim, "Our country, right or wrong," is nothing more nor less than a surrender to the Jesuitical pleading that the end justifies the means. Such an ideal of patriotism could, ultimately, only bring about the destruction of any country which subscribed to it, since in it there is no distinction from taking sides with evil, and any cause or country identified with evil is committed to eventual defeat. On the other hand the greater a man's knowledge of Truth becomes, the greater must necessarily become the asset of his citizenship to the state, even though it may take a form which, to the shortsighted reasoning of the man in the street, appears in the nature of a counsel of perfection.

The common-sense philosopher, like the Chauvinist, may have little faith in anything, to him, so impractical as a counsel of perfection, yet it is, scientifically, the only practical policy in all the world. The student of history, in search of an argument or an illustration, has only to follow the downward course of the empires which have turned a deaf ear to it. At first slowly, but with ever gathering momentum, they follow in the wake of Syria and Assyria, Egypt, Rome, and Macedon. All these empires and those which have, in varying degrees, shared their fate, might have been saved, if they

would have accepted and practiced the patriotism of divine Mind instead of the human mind. But to do this a nation must have sufficient spiritual perception to be guided by Truth instead of policy, by Principle and not by person. Then it will be found that, whatever the odds may seem, "One on God's side is a majority." It is true, as Mrs. Eddy has written on page 102 of "Miscellaneous Writings," that "Science has inaugurated the irrepressible conflict between sense and Soul. Mortal thought wars with this sense as one that beareth the air, but Science outmasters it, and ends the warfare."

Sherman

"Probably the most amusing as well as the most instructive of General Sherman's intemperances was his animosity toward newspaper men." Gamaliel Bradford writes in "Union Portraits." "No working general on either side enjoyed them or permitted them more freedom than policy absolutely required. But Sherman detested them. It has been shrewdly pointed out that he was too much like them to love them and that as a war correspondent he could probably have earned a much larger salary than as a general. It has been suggested, also, that his professed hatred of publicity arose from a desire to supply his own, which he was royally able to do."

"Be this as it may, the general is never more entertaining than when speaking his mind about the press. Sometimes he lashes it with sarcasm. 'We have picked up the barges, and will save some provisions, but none of the reporters "floats." They were so deeply laden with weighty matter that they must have sunk.'"

"With his own subordinates Sherman's human qualities were even more effective. The soldiers delighted in the old man's brusqueness and oddities. 'Uncle Billy' was a quaint figure such as simple minds love to mock at and tell tales of. It is alleged that strict discipline was not always observed in Sherman's armies. If so, it is because the commander cared nothing for parade, troops. He was too busy with what was essential to bother with what was not. But if discipline means instant readiness to go when and where ordered, Sherman's men were disciplined enough. They had confidence in their chief. Even when he seemed to be leading them out into the darkness, away from all support and communication, they never hesitated to follow. He said everything would be all right, and they knew it would. What is more, they loved him. In spite of his wrinkled face and his harsh speech and his uncouth ways, they loved him because they knew he was honest and fearless and thought more about them than he did about himself."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1920

EDITORIALS

Patriotism

THE human mind is a dealer in extremes. When Dryden defied the philosophy of "Zimri" as never halting between God or devil, he was describing a type rather than an exception. Thus the social and political see-saw is weighted at one end with "the divine right," and, at the other, with the Bolshevik; and thus, whilst the poets analyze patriotism as righteousness, the psychologists dismiss it as a "reflex egoism." The whole question of course depends upon what you mean by patriotism, and this involves the entire subject of country. In probing this the poet is apt to lose himself in an emotion, just as the psychologist is to mire himself in the clay of human reason: the one can see nothing but a Curtius, the other only a Tartuffe. It is in just such contradictions that human hopes suffer continuous shipwreck, and this is just because men will insist on steering by a material rather than a spiritual compass. Even Shakespeare, who wrote those lines of wonderful insight and beauty,

All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens,

turned the next moment to the composition of the splendid gasconade of Henry V., at Agincourt and Harfleur.

It is in this very tendency of Shakespeare that the psychologist finds his text, and the moralist his thunderbolt. Patriotism, declares Herbert Spencer, is "extended selfishness," and so it is if patriotism is permitted to narrow the affections. The founder of the Christian religion put this perfectly when he demanded, "Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?" And then, answering himself, after his manner, replied, "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." It is easy enough to understand, then, how it is that patriotism, from the time of the Greeks, has been at once the summum bonum and the "whipping boy" of society. It has not been for want of definition, but by reason of the perpetuation of the tribe instinct, itself only the "extended selfishness" of the family. And this indicates how exactly right Mrs. Eddy was when she wrote, on page 58 of Science and Health, "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections." There, indeed, is the alpha and the omega of the whole matter. The problem is, how to give patriotism its true place, in national politics, without limiting the horizon to the nation's frontiers.

But though the tendency to fight with the man across the border may be strong in the human consciousness; though the word foreigner or alien may be banded about with a quite unchristian emphasis; though tariff-walls may be erected to the detriment of international comity, it is not these things which are fatal to a true sense of patriotism, it is the canker of selfishness within the state. It is not, obviously, just what the world terms contrariness, much less is it any anti-patriotic bias, which has led men of such antagonistic viewpoints as those of Ruskin and Spencer, Johnson and Dryden, to denounce the popular conception of patriotism. It is rather that they have seen in it the signs of that national selfishness, tending to the immoral, which has been in turn the cause of the downfall of the great empires of the past. The Greeks had a word which they used to signify patriotic violence inflicted upon another and a weaker nation, and in their philosophy they made it plain that indulgence in such violence was metaphysically the first step down the road of national deterioration and disintegration. But the Greeks were too philosophical not to realize that international violence must be generated in national violence, and national violence, first, in individual violence. The moral instinct of the people, therefore, made this particular form of violence a capital offense, without, unfortunately, accomplishing the end aimed at.

The lesson is one specially to be taken to heart, by all nations, in an era of class-consciousness. Reformation has never yet been consummated by substituting King Stork for King Log. The scorpions of Rehoboam were no more efficacious to redeem Judah than the whips of Solomon. The one and the only way, and so the way from which Judah and Israel equally revolted, was the way of Isaiah, "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow." Patriotism, in plain English, must begin at home, in the individual consciousness. It is quite impossible, for instance, to be a profiteer and to be a patriot, no matter how loudly you may cheer the flag or sing the National Anthem; just as impossible as it is to achieve the same end, while shirking your job or putting sand in the sugar. Clean hands and a clean heart are as essential to patriotism as they are to spiritual salvation, for the simple reason that, metaphysically understood, the one is impossible without the other.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has just emitted some perception of this fact, in his criticism of the ideal of the League of Nations, in the pages of the Fortnightly Review, in London. The League of Nations might, not unjustly, be described as the larger patriotism. Mr. Harrison would presumably admit this, but to thrust the League upon the nations today, in their unredeemed temper, is, he plainly indicates, subjecting it to the risk of the Young Lady of Riga, who, on a memorable occasion, went smilingly for a ride on a tiger. In other words, Mr. Harrison is obviously of opinion that before young ladies go riding on tigers, the man-eating proclivities of tigers should be overcome. "A general and peaceful League of Nations will never be formed," he writes, "until the conversion of mankind to a purer moral and religious form of life." All of which exhibits Mr. Harrison as something of a pessimist. There were tigers, or to be more exact lions, in the cages of the Roman circus, but the Christian martyrs refused to worship

Diana all the same. The worship of Diana was not, it is true, overcome in a moment, by their self-sacrifice, but it would have continued much longer without it. The larger patriotism may not, in other words, come to maturity in the spring of 1920, but that maturity will not be hastened by meticulously recording the presence, strength, and fury of every lion in the path.

Faith and enthusiasm are qualities which work wonders. At the first sight of them, the lions may growl, but before them they will eventually whimper and turn tail. The faith, however, must be in Principle, not persons; and the enthusiasm for Truth not opinions. When all is said and done, patriotism remains that confidence in Principle which would clothe the nation in the whole armor of God.

Industrial Courts

THE theory of all government is, of course, that its organization is based upon its purpose to serve and protect the interests of all the people, the public, in whose behalf and by whom it is constituted. That, too, is the theory upon which laws are enacted by representative legislative bodies, and under which courts are established for interpreting and enforcing these laws. Apparently with the purpose of removing this postulate entirely from the realm of theory, and of subjecting it to a practical test perhaps more severe than any it has heretofore undergone, the Legislature of the State of Kansas has enacted a law establishing a court of industrial relations. This court, it is explained by those active in the campaign which ended in its creation, is not to be a court of arbitration, merely; not a tribunal into which one party, with a real or an assumed grievance, may hale an adversary; not a tribunal upon whose tedious and often uncertain deliberations a third party, the public, mute, defenseless, and without redress, must wait with what patience it may, but a court with power to act upon its own initiative, with original and final jurisdiction, to determine and to enforce the rights of the public. It is no surprise, therefore, to learn that the establishment of such a court is not looked upon with favor, in Kansas, and perhaps elsewhere, either by the representatives of Capital or by the representatives of organized Labor. The employers, many of whom are said to have opposed the enactment of the law, call the measure "paternal." Representatives of Labor unions, who were equally active in an effort to bring about the defeat of the measure, denounce the plan as "state Socialism."

Now the interesting thing to be remembered, in considering these objections of Capital and Labor, is that the end sought in establishing the court of industrial relations in Kansas, namely the continuous operation of productive industries and public utilities, is the end usually sought when the divergent claims of Capital and Labor are submitted to arbitration boards. The assumption must, therefore, be that the opposition manifested is due to the fact that neither Capital nor Labor, primarily, desires to hazard its case and submit to the decree of an arbitrator until it feels that it has some actual or apparent advantage. The history of past industrial disputes in the United States, and elsewhere for that matter, indicates but slight, if any, regard for the rights of the public in maintaining or resuming necessary production. Capital, it seems, usually cares little about producing a maximum output, even of the necessities, unless that production can be made with a satisfactory profit. Labor, on the other hand, has seemed equally stubborn, preferring not to operate the industries, the mines, and the transportation systems of the country unless such operation is under conditions of labor as nearly ideal as those who work believe they can be made.

It cannot be claimed that the realization of both these conditions should not be desired and sought. But the theory of the Kansas law, as also appears to be the theory of a somewhat similar measure recently introduced in the Congress of the United States, is that the desires and wishes of Capital and Labor, concerning the so-called vital industries, at least, are not paramount to the necessities, the convenience, and the rights of the public. It would appear to be the reasonable expectation of the people of Kansas that this court, once established, will have few, if any, actual duties to perform. The recently enacted law, it is hoped, will be preventive, rather than corrective. Empowered to act on its own motion, and with authority, if such power is sustained by the courts, to settle all controversies which even threaten to curtail the production of essential industries, or the operation of public utilities, the incentive of both employers and employees will, it would seem, be to adjust their differences among themselves with as little delay as possible. The tendency, in some quarters, may be to regard the Kansas court of industrial relations as an experiment. This it unquestionably is, but it is experimental only in its process. Its soundness, theoretically, seems already to have been established. Kansas herself proved the soundness of the theory in the manner in which the government of that State dealt with the recent coal strike emergency, and cumulative evidence is being deduced constantly, almost daily, that the strike, at least as an industrial weapon, either of offense or defense, is obsolete.

Saskatchewan and Prohibition

THE statement made recently at Regina, by Mr. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, on the question of prohibition in the Province went a long way toward clearing up a somewhat complicated situation. The exact position of the liquor traffic in Canada is, at the present time, peculiarly difficult to ascertain, and can, indeed, only be ascertained by a careful and constantly revised study of the matter, province by province.

This situation is, of course, largely due to the failure of the Dominion Senate to validate the orders-in-council issued in December, 1917, which instituted prohibition throughout the Dominion for the duration of the war and for one year after the conclusion of peace. For, as a result of this failure on the part of the Senate, the wartime measure ceased to be operative on December 31 last, and all the provinces reverted to the positions they had occupied before the order-in-council rendered the situa-

tion uniform for the whole Dominion. In some of the provinces changes had, meanwhile, been automatically wrought in the local laws by the lapse of time, and, altogether, the situation was most unsettled. The federal government grappled with the matter as best it could. Hampered as it was by an obstructive Senate, it succeeded in securing the passage of measures which conferred drastic powers on the provinces in the direction of local option. Saskatchewan is now taking advantage of this legislation to deal with the liquor question finally, and has produced the Saskatchewan Temperance Act of 1920, upon which there is shortly to be a referendum throughout the Province.

Now there can be no doubt as to the thoroughness of this act. Any examination of its provisions must, indeed, lead to the conclusion that the Attorney-General may not have been exaggerating when he described it as "the nearest approach to a perfect liquor law that is on the statute books of any country at present." The most notable feature of the new act is the drastic way in which it provides against evasions of all kinds. Saskatchewan seems to have laid itself out to profit by the experiences of all other prohibition countries and provinces. The control of all imports for alleged medical purposes is handed over to a commission of three. Imports through all other channels are illegal. Druggists, under the act, are allowed to have in stock no more than forty gallons of liquor at any one time, and are limited to selling in eight-ounce sealed packages on a physician's prescription only. Both druggist and physician must send to the liquor commission full details of every liquor prescription issued and made up, whilst neither druggist nor physician can procure liquor except with the approval of the commission, and then only from a source approved by the commission. Stocks and prescription records are always to be open to inspection, and extremely heavy penalties are provided for offenses.

Thus, the machinery does seem to be about as nearly perfect as it well could be; but Mr. Turgeon was undoubtedly right when he maintained, as he did, in his address at Regina, that the new law could only be rendered fully effective by a true "change of heart" amongst all the people of the Province. He looked, he said, for the Temperance Act to receive the sanction of the people by a majority of four to one, but there would remain the minority to be convinced, and the convincing of this minority, by those who had at heart the "principles of prohibition," was one of the great works of the future. As to the effects of such prohibition as that enjoyed in the Province, Mr. Turgeon was able to show, as is, of course, always the case, that they were overwhelmingly good. Drunkenness, he said, had almost disappeared from the streets.

"Black Rod"

His full title is, of course, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and he is a very important person, one of the most important officials, indeed, connected with the British Parliament, whilst his office is a very honorable, and a very ancient one. No doubt it is a survival; but then, England, like all old countries, is full of such survivals, and the British Parliament is hedged about with all manner of honorable traditions. But it would be a mistake indeed for the new man from the new country to set them down as meaningless. To say of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, as was said of him a short time ago, that he was no more than a grown-up messenger boy, and that a grown-up messenger boy would do his work just as well, is to display a sorry ignorance of the Mother of Parliaments and what it stands for.

For the story and tradition of the British Parliament is strewn with memorials of great struggles, the fruits of which other legislatures have long enjoyed as a matter of course. Amongst these, perhaps the most precious and the most jealously guarded is the great fact of "privilege," not only for the assembly as a whole, but for each member of the assembly. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is, in a way, the world's memorial of parliamentary privilege. Untold millions of people, every day, use the yard measure, but very few people remember the "memorial" of this measure, the standard for all the world, the metal rod embedded in the masonry of the British Houses of Parliament and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. So it is with Black Rod, the office to which that well-known soldier, Sir William Pulteney, has just succeeded. Hundreds of legislatures throughout the world will spring to their feet at any hint of breach of privilege, but few remember the little gentleman with the ebony stick, at Westminster, who is a standing and walking reminder of how the battle for privilege was fought and won, 300 years ago.

True, Black Rod is only this reminder incidentally. He is an official of the House of Lords, appointed by the King, whose personal attendant he is in the Upper House. Thus he is, most distinctly, not a "House of Commons man." But by far the most important function which Black Rod has to perform is connected with the House of Commons. On such days as the faithful Commons and their Speaker are to be summoned to the Upper House to hear a speech from the throne, or the royal assent given to bills, then does Black Rod become the center of a ceremony strangely full of meaning. Taking his ebony stick, crowned with the golden lion, he makes his way along the corridors toward "the other place." But the moment the attendants of "the other place" catch sight of him, they slam the doors incontinently in his face. Black Rod is, therefore, compelled to knock for admission, and does so. "Who is there?" asks one of the attendants. "Black Rod," replies the Gentleman Usher. The door is opened, and he is admitted. Black Rod then advances to the Bar of the House, makes three obeisances to the Speaker, and delivers his message. "Mr. Speaker," he says, "the King commands this honorable House to attend His Majesty immediately in the House of Lords." The honorable House, of course, is glad to obey the summons, but the king's emissary was obliged to ask before he could gain admittance.

The little ceremony dates back to that tumultuous time, in 1642, when Charles I. measured swords with the House of Commons and lost. The House never forgot

the outrage on its privileges committed by the King at that time, when he attempted to arrest the Five Members. Charles failed, of course, in his attempt, and the little formality with Black Rod is a perpetual reminder of this failure, and of the great victory then won for "freedom of speech and uninterrupted debate."

Notes and Comments

NOR since the first gathering of merchants in a market place, it would probably be safe to say, have there been so many fairs in prospect, the world over, as during the coming year. A list compiled by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York shows the United States with no such unusual combination of business and pleasure in prospect at home, but the revival runs nearly all over the rest of the world, and the first on the alphabetical list, in Argentina, will be a National Exposition of United States Manufacturers. At least fifty fairs can be counted on: one may "go to the fair" in Bandoeng, Java, or at Hel-singsfors, Finland, in Tokyo, Shanghai, London, Milan, or Capetown. Unfortunate Russia, however, apparently bears no part in this widespread movement for the resumption of trade.

ONE can easily believe that a delighted audience listened, the other day, at the Royal Institution in London, to Prof. W. H. Bragg's lecture on sounds. It was a juvenile audience, and Professor Bragg told it just how the kettle sings over the fire, what makes the chimney roar, and how changes of temperature cause noises in the night. He told them also of the singing statues, erected by a Pharaoh of Egypt, which "sang" because the heat of the sun affected two loose stones and made them grate against each other, and how a later Pharaoh unwittingly spoiled the wonder by having these particular stones firmly set when the statues were being repaired. Professor Bragg must be a desirable sort of uncle, and if he lectures before American juvenile audiences he will be sure of a welcome.

WHILE the enumerators for the United States census were pursuing their quest for information in city, town, village, and countryside, woodsmen were watching the feeding places in the Riding Mountain region of Manitoba to take a census of elk for the Manitoba Government. The result numbers the herd on the Riding Mountain reserve at about 8000 animals in fine condition, in contrast to news of the hardships suffered by the herd belonging to the United States, in Yellowstone Park. There, as report comes, winter has driven the elk to seek food outside the park. The small supply of hay owned by the government is not, it seems, sufficient to meet the emergency, and unless Congress responds to the appeal of the park superintendent, and immediately provides more hay, the herd will apparently fare worse than it has already.

DURING the war, thousands of munition workers were able to enjoy recitations and representations from Shakespeare's works, as well as musical recitals, with running explanations of the works by the best composers between shifts. It is no wonder that the educational authorities of London have been obliged to consider the proposal to establish a municipal theater. The success of the Shakespeare performances at the London County Council schools shows that the education of the rising generation along these lines is an easy matter. It is good to hear the old English words dropping from the lips of a cockney child, for the stately passages from the plays are soon household words in the children's homes. Probably at the time they were written Shakespeare's small-nephews and nieces were speaking a language more like cockney English than the twentieth century pronunciation now in vogue.

EVERY one who knows anything at all about real country people knows how vivid and unexpected their talk often is. Imagination kindles in them quite startling similes; as in that Dorsetshire man who, to a British officer's remark that the guns in Flanders could be heard very plainly from the cliffs that day, replied: "They bain't the guns; they be the tapping of Drake's drum."

NUMBERLESS are the persons who travel over the public thoroughfares and give never a thought to the methods by which the roads are built; yet certain changes in expert opinion that found utterance at the convention of the American Society for Municipal Improvement are of practical interest to all of them. Heavy, solid foundation has been generally considered by engineers as the necessary beginning of a good road; but several experts at the convention spoke for porous, non-rigid foundations, and one maintained that for an asphalt surface a rigid base is quite undesirable. Considering the impressive program of road-building immediately in prospect, here seems to be a question which it is important to settle, and the statement that an old macadam road need not be torn up to make way for the expensive foundation of a new road, but is a good foundation in itself, sounds hopeful of a large saving of public money.

A REMINDER of a troubled time in New England, when Sir Edmund Andros governed, and Increase Mather went to England to convince the King how badly he was doing it, comes with the appearance of Mather's "Narrative of the Miseries of New England by Reason of an Arbitrary Government Erected there" as an item in a sale of rare books. The "Narrative" is perhaps as rare as any, and the copy that now attracts the attention of collectors was originally owned by the Rev. John Higginson and indorsed, in his handwriting, "Came out in ye winter 1689." Mather had had it printed in London, presumably as a part of what might be called his "publicity" in seeking what might now be termed a "square deal" for the colonists, and it was reprinted in Massachusetts; but copies so completely vanished that the present appearance of the title has surprised some well-informed collectors. The publication of the book in England doubtless made sympathizers with the revolution in Massachusetts.